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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,151—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1894.

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BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B *HYDASPES	2936	450	E. Gordon	24th Augt.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7269	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4295	800	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

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A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 23rd August. | SURAT, 4th October.
SIAM, 6th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
ROSETTA, 20th September. | ROHILLA, 1st November.

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Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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PROSPECTUSES of the Session 1894-95 will be forwarded on application.

I.—DEPARTMENT of ARTS, SCIENCE and LAW.
II.—DEPARTMENT for WOMEN.
III.—DEPARTMENT of MEDICINE.
IV.—DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH.
V.—DENTAL DEPARTMENT.
VI.—PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.
VII.—DEPARTMENT for the EVENING CLASSES.
VIII.—SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, &c. (varying in value from £30 to £150 per annum).

Apply to Mr. CORNISH, 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, or to

HENRY WM. HOLDER, M.A., Registrar.

NOTICE is hereby given that LILBAI, Wife of CHAPSEY GUNGAJUL, has agreed TO SELL unto RUTTONJEE BAPOOBHAI, PURSHOTUM BAPOOBHAI and RAMJI BAPOOBHAI, trading together in Partnership under the name of BAPUBHAI KUKUL, the Property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof,otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as Waived.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1894.

All that the piece or parcel of land, together with the Buildings or Godowns standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 398 3-9 square yards or thereabouts,and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Devoorebai, widow of Bharmul Purbut, on or towards the South by Surat Street, on or towards the East partly by vacant ground in the possession of the Port Trustees, partly by land in the occupation of Sewlal Atmaram and partly by land in the occupation of Mahomed Hoosein, Abdool Cadur and Hajee Mahomed Guffoor, and on or towards the West by a vacant ground in the possession of the said Trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 5348 and street No. 43-45, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the said Purchasers.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co....	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.....Commission	¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	,, ¼th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	,, ¼th ,,

R. KENNEDY, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

15 kegs patent jagged nails.
35 cases bar soap.
2 ,, 1 lb.-tins Margarine.
2 ,, Blanket's butter.
4 bales coloured yarn.
1 case silk umbrellas.
1 fine quarter-plate mahogany camera and lens complete.
100 chests China black tea.
5 cases white nainsooks.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 23, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, WATCHES, SILVER THAL, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p. m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees, Marwaree Bhoto Teja and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thacker Ramdas Premjee, the following ornaments, consisting of 7 two-rows pearl bangles, containing (721) pearls, common, 1 bhikwali or nose-ring, containing 3 crooked pearls, 1 gold watch fobb, 1 gold bar, 1 sanklan, 3 bangles, 4 pichoris, 1 kadan, 1 patli, 1 tanmania set with very small pearls, 1 pearl chudda with tanmanis, 2 rings, 2 sanklans, 1 mohunmalla, 1 set of buttons with chain, 1 silver thal, 1 lota and 1 cup, 1 Roskopf metal watch with brass chain.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL AND ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE

Under instructions from the mortagagee, Mr. Lalljee Shamjee, and with the consent and concurrence of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Khimjee Vurdhman, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction (unless previously sold by Private Sale) on MONDAY, the 27th, and TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., respectively, on the respective premises, demised to the mortagagee by the said Khimjee Vurdhman and others by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th January, 1894.

LOT No. 1.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, situate lying and being at MalabarHill,in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of the road leading to the west side of Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 1,333 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, called New Road, in the western side of Malabar Hill, on the west and south by the Gossavy's burning ground, and on the north by the property now or lately of Mr. William Johnson, which said last mentioned land is entered in the Collector's books under No. 101, and which said messuage is assessed under No. 115, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the insolvent, Khimjee Vurdhman, and now in the possession of Mr. Turner.

LOT No. 2.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, at Broach Street or Street No. 6, containing by admeasurement 400 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the land in the occupation of Huskel Babajee, on or towards the south by the said Broach Street, on or towards the east formerly by vacant ground in the possession of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, and now by the property of Sawamull Dossumull, and on or towards the west by a roadway, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the insolvent, Khimjee Vurdhman, and now in the possession of Mr. Turner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Janardnan and Ardesheer, Attornies for the mortagagee, at their Office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF A LARGE CLAIM IN THE MATTER OF LILADHUR SHAMJEE.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, at the instance of C A Turner, Esq, Official Assignee, H C, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Liladhur Shamjee, the rights, title, and interest of the Insolvent, Liladhur Shamjee, in Government Paper of the nominal value of Rs. 50,000 deposited with the Accountant-General in pursuance of a Decree of the High Court in Suit No. 153 of 1887, Dwarkadas Shamjee vs. Liladhur Shamjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, including a Copy of the said Decree, can be seen at the Office of the Official Assignee or of the Undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of the Villages of Ankreli, Chinchowlee, and Dindosee, in Malad, also Ghore Bunder, Meera, and Bhainder in Salsette, Zilla Thana.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, at 3 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, under instructions from Chubildass Lulloobhoy, Esq., the transferee of the mortgagees, and on account and at the the mortgagors, Vinayek Haimchandar Luxmonjee (Bhoy Russoolwalla) and his sons, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage, dated 3rd September, 1888, all the "right, title, and interest" of the mortgagees in the following valuable immoveable properties, viz :—

LOT No. 1.

1. Mowja Ankroli, bounded on the east by a hill, on the west by the Kusba Mala Purkari, Belwarn, and Poesur, on the north by Mowja Poesure, and on the south by the field shet wahal of the said village as far as the boundary warhwan.

2. Mowja Chinchowlee, bounded on the east by Mowja Dindosee, on the west by the Kusba Malar and the river of the Bunder of Kalao of Vesavah, on the north by the Kusba Malar and the field Oomburle of village of Pachoree, and on the south by the village Palaree and Kusba Malar.

3. Mowja Dindosee, bounded on the east by Kusba Malar, on the west by Mowja Chinchowlee, on the north by Kusba Malar, and on the south by Mowja Paharee.

The said villages are situate in sub-district of Salsette in the Thana District, containing by admeasurement about 3,200 acres, and held from Government under a perpetual lease, dated 12th March, 1831,and the dues payable in respect thereof are about Rs. 1,900 per annum.

LOT No. 2.

FIRSTLY.—All those pieces of land of Inam tenure, situate within the villages of Ghore Bunder, survey No. 106, Meera S. Nos. 37, 42, 142, 153, 457 to 159, 168, and Bhainder S. Nos. 119, 714 to 726, 728 in the Island and Sub-district of Salsette in the Thana District.

SECONDLY.—All those pieces of land of Sooti Tenure, situate within the aforesaid villages of Ghore Bunder S. Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 14, 17 to 27 46, 107 to 149 : Meera S. Nos. 2, 5 to 46, 112, 139, 140,142, 145 to 176, 180, 183, 185, and Bhainder S. Nos. 76 to 78, 119, 146, 174, 183, 184, 197, 198, 627, 681, 682, 685, 687, 688, 695, 733, 735.

THIRDLY.—All those pieces of assessed sweet Batty and Warkas land, situate within the aforesaid villages of Ghore Bunder S. Nos. 169, 183, 144 to 149, 150 to 216, and Meera S. Nos. 63,83, 92, 130, 135, 193 21, 47 to 189.

FOURTHLY AND FIFTHLY.—All those pieces of assessed land, partly Eksali and partly waste, situate within the Aforesaid villages at Ghorebunder, Meera, and Bhainder bearing respectively Survey Nos. as follows :—There in Ghore Bunder, land at Ghore Bunder S. Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 to 12, 15, 16, 20, 29 to 105, 108 at there in Meera S. Nos. 1 to 4, 24 to 46, 139 to 186, and there in Bhainder S. Nos. 2, 4, 5 to 774, 14, 19, 50 to 767. The several lands comprised in lot No. 2, situate are firstly, secondly, thirdly, and fourthly above described are held under a 99 years' lease renewable in perpetuity from Government, dated 19th November, 1870, and dues payable in respect thereof are about Rs. 7,200 per annum, and the lands admeasure about 3,770 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredass, Dharamsi and Cama, the vendor's solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 23, 1894.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany,and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes : "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th August, 1894.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

I THE Undersigned hereby give notice that the Partnership, which had been subsisting between Me and my Sons, NANCY PEEROO, KASSUM PEEROO, FAZUL PEEROO, and Grandson, KURIM NANCY, has been DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent as and from the 31st Day of July, 1894.

That in terms of the Dissolution I will PAY the DEBTS and LIABILITIES of the Partnership which at the Date of the Dissolution stood due in my Name and recover and receive for myself all the cash, property and outstandings thereof, and Mr. NANCY PEEROO will PAY the DEBTS and LIABILITIES which stood in his Name or relate to the business and dealings carried on in his Name and recover and receive for himself the outstandings thereof.—Dated this 17th Day of August, 1894.

પીરૂ મામદ,
i. e., PEEROO MAHOMAD.

ESTATE—VICTOR SCHRODER MENZIES, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late VICTOR SCHRODER MENZIES, late of the Forest Department, who died at Sea on the 31st March, 1893, letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator Will proceed to Administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose Receipt alone is Valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON, Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 11th August, 1894.

ESTATE—CAPTAIN R. W. PRESTON, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late RICHARD WILLIAM PRESTON, CAPTAIN, Indian Staff Corps, who died near Ootacamund in the Madras Presidency, on the 12th June, 1893, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., of BOMBAY, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON, Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, July 28, 1894.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDER FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AND CLEANING OILS FOR 1895.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 24th September next, for the Supply, for a period of 12 months, of OILS required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows :—

I.—AXLE OIL, suitable for the Lubrication of Axles of both Locomotives and Carriages and Wagons, about 72,000 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required ; to be Delivered at the Rate of 6,000 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

II.—CYLINDER and VALVE OIL, about 4,800 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required ; to be Delivered at the Rate of about 400 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

III.—ENGINE CLEANING OIL, about 3,600 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required ; to be delivered at the Rate of about 300 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

2. The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Stores, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st JANUARY next.

3. A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the Oils, numbered I., II., III. above.

4. Tenders must state the Prices of the Oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency, their Firing Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, their viscosity by the scale of Redwood's viscometer at a Temperature of 140° Fahrenheit, their Weights per Imperial Gallon, and where and by what Firms of manufacturers the Oils offered have been produced.

5. No Axle or Cylinder Oils will be accepted of which the Firing Temperature is less than 435° F, and the viscosity less than 450.

6. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than One Imperial Gallon of each Oil offered for supply,which should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 27TH AUGUST next.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders, and reserves the right of Dividing the Orders for each Oil equally between two or three Tenderers for the Same, or of giving an Order for less than the advertized Quantities.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tender for (kind of oil)."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, 3rd August, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15, Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE : 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES, Albert Building Fort

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London,
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London,
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
OGLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
G. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Crtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, Special Meeting for Election of Acting Health Officer, 4 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

CRICKET.

Ralli Brothers vs. R. I. Marine.
Telegraph vs. Parel Gymkhana.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kapurthala (s), from Busreh ; and Purulia (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Clan Murray (s), for Calcutta ; Bentala (s), Colombo ; and Colaba (s), Moulmein.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Purulia entered, and the steamers Clan Murray and Bentala left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Europa left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be no game to-morrow.

KOLHAPUR RACES.—The following alteration of the prospectus of this meeting is announced :—The Mudhol Scurry will be run on the second day, and the Pony Derby on the first day.

LECTURE.—Mr. T. Buell will deliver a lecture, at the Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch, to-night, at 8 p. m. Subject : "The Educational Status of the Indian Christians of Western India." All are welcome, including ladies.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 23rd August, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 43, *viz.*, Is. 1½d. per rupee.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of this society will be held in their rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday next, when a paper will be read on the recent opening of some pre-historic graves, in the Coimbatore District, Madras Presidency, by Mr. W. R. Sandford, Madras Railway, Arkonam.

LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Bal Vidvatjjan Sabha, Brahmachari Swamy Nitiyanandji will deliver a lecture in Hindi on "The Discipline of the Ancient Rishis," on Saturday, at 5-30 p.m., in the Native Institution Hall, in Chandra Baug, opposite the entrance of Madhav Baug, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik presiding. The lecture is open to the public.

A LOCAL HONOUR.—Dr. H. J. Dadysett, who is practising in Bombay as a specialist for diseases of the ear, throat, nose, and skin, has been nominated a member of the Dermatological Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Dr. Dadysett is the first native on this side of India to have the honour to be nominated by a society of specialists for diseases of the skin.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The following notification as to the re-opening of money-order exchange between India and Hongkong is published :—"The money-order exchange between India and Hongkong has been re-opened, and money-orders expressed in Indian currency may now again be drawn upon Hongkong (including Japan), under the rules and at the rates of commission applicable to foreign rupee money-orders.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and D Company Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m. The following team will represent the Rovers :—Goal, J. Stevenson ; backs, L. G. McFarlane and G. Walton ; half-backs, J. Allen, C. Brown, and A. Ellis ; and forwards, T. Simpson, A. Simpson, H. J. Eastwood, J. H. Langton, and A. Brown.

AN UNRULY PRISONER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Hack charged Anant Gunnoba with stealing surgical instruments, valued at Rs. 257, belonging to Dr. Valladares. The accused was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. But the magistrate convicted him of the offence of attempting to commit suicide on the previous day by jumping into a well in the court compound, while being conducted from the court to the police station. He was fined Rs. 50 with an alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

FANCY BAZAAR AT BANDORA.—It is announced that a fancy bazaar will be held in the compound of the new Church of Mount Carmel, in aid of the church, on the 9th proximo, the feast of Mount Mary. The proceeds will be utilised in the purchase of objects which the church is urgently in need of. The Vicar appeals, therefore, to the generosity of philanthropic ladies and gentlemen to favour the undertaking with any kind of presents they please. Even the most insignificant will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged with thanks. They should be addressed to the care of the Rev. Fr. P. E. Saldanha, Vicar of Mount Carmel, Bandora.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A PARSEE PRIEST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Daver, barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and asked for a postponement of the hearing of the case, in which Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji, a high-priest of the Parsees, was charged with defamation. Mr Daver informed his Worship that a settlement was being effected between the parties, through the intervention of some friends, and it was possible that his Worship would not have to hear any more about the case. Mr. Cooper, thereupon, postponed the hearing of the case till the 26th September.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of a mill-hand, named Gangaram Dowlatia, aged thirty-five years, employed at the Alexandra Mill, at Borudpev Road. At 1 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the deceased was feeding a carding machine with cotton, when the fingers of his left hand came in contact with the rollers with the result that the arm was drawn in. He raised a scream, when Narayen Janoo, the head-jobber, ran to him, and having stopped the machine extricated the arm, which was entirely crushed. Gangaram was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm was amputated, but he never recovered, and died on Tuesday last. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

CHARGE OF UTTERING A COUNTERFEIT COIN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdulla Khan Sirdar Khan, aged twenty-six years, lately a Persian teacher at Bijapur, was again charged, at the instance of Inspector Sanderson, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the 8th instant, fraudulently attempted to induce one Merwan Ardeshir, a tea shop-keeper, at Falkland Road, to receive a counterfeit of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit, with intent to commit fraud under Sections 240 and 511 of the Penal Code. Mr. De Souza appeared for the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate, after recording the evidence, committed accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT TO A HINDU WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Bheemabai, a Hindu widow, aged fifty years, residing at Girgaum, where she was employed as a cooly. Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for Cassum Ismail, a coachman, in the employ of Lady Janbai. At 3 o'clock, in the afternoon of the 7th instant, the deceased woman was walking along Girgaum Road, in the direction of the Portuguese Church, when she was knocked down by a horse attached to a brougham belonging to Lady Janbai, and driven by her coachman, Cassum Ismail. The carriage was being driven on the proper side of the road, and just as the woman came in front of the horse, the coachman shouted out to her and pulled the horse on to its haunches. But the animal's mouth struck against the deceased's head, with the result that she fell down, striking her head violently against the road. A Hindu cooly, named Babaji, ran up to her, and poured some cold water in her mouth, but she could not swallow it, as she was unconscious. A policeman, conveyed the woman to the J. J. Hospital, where she was found to have sustained three contused wounds, one on the back of the head, about an inch long, another on the inner side of the right leg, and the third on the left foot. The woman never recovered in the hospital, and died on Tuesday. The house surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was the fracture of the base of the skull. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by the facture of the base of the skull, the result of being accidentally knocked down by a horse in a brougham.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 21.

10 p.m.	80·3

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22.

6 a.m.	79·3
8 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	83·3
6 p.m.	78·5

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY.

THE fifth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Dena Lane, Mr. Narondas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—Your directors beg to lay before you for adoption the annual report of the company with the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1894. The number of bales pressed at your presses at Pallej and Agra amount to 6,544 and 13,457, respectively. The joint-working agreement at Agra was renewed this year, but your directors regret to observe that the joint-working rate was reduced from last year's rate of Rs. 3-6-0 to a rate varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-12-0 per bale. This reduction in the rate of pressing has adversely affected your profit of that branch to some extent. Owing to very short crops in the Broach districts, your directors also regret to report that the Pallej factory only pressed 6,544 bales which in comparison with the business of last year shows a falling-off of nearly 50 per cent. From the statement of accounts attached it will be seen that the total net earnings of the company amount to Rs. 7,506-6-10, including the sum of Rs. 75-4-8 brought forward from last year, out of which your directors have appropriated Rs. 800 to depreciation of machinery account, and from the balance they recommend a dividend of Rs. 11 per share, free of income-tax, carrying Rs. 106-6-10 over to next year's account. Your buildings have been insured as under :—The Pallej press building, at Rs. 13,000 ; the Agra press building, at Rs. 14,000. The engines and machinery of your factories at Pallej and Agra are not insured. Messrs. Lukhmidas Vussonji and Nanu Narayen Kothare, two of your directors, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are required to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 11 per share, free of income-tax, was declared, payable on and after the 27th instant. A proposal to increase the rate of dividend to Rs. 12 per share was negatived. The retiring directors, Messrs. Lukhmidas Vussonjee and Nanu Narayen Kothare, were re-elected. Mr. Motiram Haridas was appointed auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 75. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY.

The twenty-first annual general meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the registered office in Apollo Street, Mr. E. Muller, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—The directors beg to lay before you the audited accounts of the campany for the year ended 30th June, 1894. The crop of Western Berars was slightly larger than last year, but with Mulkapore competing with Khamgaum as a pressing centre, the latter place, will never attain the position again it held before 1891, and 50,000 bales pressings for the combined Khamgaum presses, will, we are afraid, be a good average season in future. Khamgaum pressed 49,415 bales during the last season, of which 10,626 bales were the share of this company. A pressing amalgamation was concluded again which will expire after the next season. Deducting last year's loss of Rs. 5,433-6-7 which was carried forward, the accounts show a profit of Rs. 6,215-3-7. The directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 25 per share, free of income-tax, being equivalent to 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital, taking Rs. 1,284-12-5 from the reserve fund. Mr. Dewjee Shamjee retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-appointment. You will be asked to confirm the appointment of Mr. E. Muller as a director. The press-building, engine, and boiler-house, workshop and its contents, openers, stores, sheds, office, and bungalows are insured against fire for Rs. 55,000. The directors, considering the future position of the company endangered with Khamgaum as its only resource, after careful consideration have resolved to call an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders immediately after the ordinary general meeting, when the shareholders will be asked to pass a resolution authorising the directors to erect a branch press at a place to be selected by the board, utilizing such of the company's spare machinery and tools as may be available, to employ the reserve fund for the purchase and erection of additional machinery, land, and building, and to borrow such sums as may be required for the full equipment of the said branch establishment.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, free of income-tax, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital, was declared, payable on and after the 24th instant. Mr. Dewjee Shamjee, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director ; and the appointment made by the board of Mr. E. Muller as a director was confirmed. Mr. Fardoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee was appointed auditor for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum ; and the customary compliment to the chairman closed the proceedings.

The extraordinary general meeting mentioned in the directors' report could not, owing to a technical difficulty, be held yesterday.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

IMPERATRIX VS. UKAJEE LIMBAJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. P. Kharegbat, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in the last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to transportation for fourteen years.

It appeared that the accused, a Koli by caste, aged about twenty-two years, a peon in the Customs Department, was married to one Divali, some five years ago. As his wife generally remained with her parents at Saspur, he, one day, went to that place to fetch her. He saw his mother-in-law and asked her to send her daughter with him. She told him that as the sun was hot, he might take her with him in the evening. That evening the accused and his mother-in-law had a quarrel about sending his wife with him, when she became angry and refused to let her daughter go. The accused told her that, if she did not send his wife with him, he would commit suicide. The mother-in-law said she cared little for him, and "what was it to her if he died the death of a dog?" This exasperated him to such a pitch that he fired at her his gun which he was holding in his hands at the time. The bullet hit her in her side, and she fell down staggering. The accused again loaded his gun, but it did not go off though twice capped. As he had no more caps left he was obliged to leave the corpse. As he was trying to run away he was seized by the other inmates of the house and carried to the police chowkey. After his arrest he made a full confession of his guilt before the second-class magistrate of Daskarohi. The Sessions Judge, in charging the jury, asked them to consider whether the accused had received grave and sudden provocation for the commission of the offence and whether of in consequence of the provocation, he was deprived of self-control. The Sessions Judge remarked that, if the jury believed the confession of the accused, it was clear that his mother-in-law and her relatives had been constantly trying to keep his wife back from him and sending her about from place to place. It was left to the jury to consider whether the language used by the mother-in-law did not add suddenness to the provocation the accused had received, and thus deprived him of self-control. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the Sessions Judge, agreeing with them, sentenced the accused to transportation for fourteen years.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THESE sports were held yesterday afternoon, as usual, on the Maidan, behind the Marine Lines, before a fairly large gathering of spectators. The following are the results :—

I—JUMPING COMPETITION.

(A) Horses.

General Gataore's Jewel	1
Mr. G. H. McCausland's Friendship	2

(B) Ponies.

Mr. Burder's Phyllis	1
Mr. Prevost's Rufus	2

Nine competed.

II—AFFINITY STAKES.

General Gataore and Miss Wilson	1
Mr. C. E. S. Stevens and Miss Griffith	2
Mr. Burder and Mrs Burder	3
Mr. Birkett and Mrs. Prevost	4

III—HORSE SCURRY.

Mr. Burder's Imperial, owner	1
Mr. W. W. Bulkley's Troubadour, owner	2

IV—SATURDAY TO MONDAY RACE.

Dr. Ferguson	1
Mr. T. W. Birkett	2

V—TANDEM RACE.

Dr. Ferguson	1
Mr. D. S. K. Greig	2

Five ran.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th instant :—

Read memo. by the Chairman, pointing out that Captain Campbell's leave expired on 1st August, and he has accordingly vacated his seat on the Board, and that it will be necessary to apply to Government to appoint a Trustee to act, pending Captain Hext's return in December next.

Resolution.—Government should be asked to nominate a person to act as Trustee, vice Captain Campbell, pending the return of Captain Hext.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 2nd August, 1894, submitting three claims for bags of seeds and groundnuts that had fallen from the slings into the water as they were being hoisted on board the vessels s. s. Lord Erne, Torr Head, and Samoa ; stating that there is some doubt as to whether the stevedores or the contractors were responsible for the accidents, but the former repudiate responsibility ; and forwarding correspondence that has passed on the subject.

Resolution.—Under the terms of clause 6 of the hamallage contract, the hamallage coutractors are responsible for any packages that may be lost or damaged by falling from the slings whilst being hoisted on board, and the claims should be paid and recovered from them.

COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 4th August, 1894, reporting that on the previous day he inspected the ground behind the houses on Colaba Causeway and found it sodden with sullage water which had either overflowed the cesspools or had been spilt when the cesspool carts were being filled, and that this part of the Apollo Reclamation is in a most insanitary condition and cannot be improved until the Municipality empty the cesspools more frequently and more carefully and insist on the owners of the houses putting their sullage pipes in order. Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 8th August, 1894, expressing the hope that he will be able to take early steps to remedy the causes of the complaints. Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 10th August, 1894, saying that he is unable to do anything till the sewers are laid.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

As notified on the agenda, the Secretary reported that he had received payment of Rs. 63,715 for the plot of land on Apollo Reclamation sold to the Municipality for the air-compressing machinery.

Resolution.—The amount should be applied, one-half in the reduction of the interest-bearing debt, and the other half in reduction of the non-interest-bearing debt to Government, as directed in Government Resolution No. 114, dated 22nd May, 1894.

IMPORT DUTY.

Read letter from the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, dated 26th July, 1894, stating, with reference to the import duty on supplies made by him under his contract for printed stationery, that a *modus vivendi* might be arrived at by the payment on the part of the Trust of 3½ per cent. on the total of the work done since the imposition of the duty. Read letter dated 6th August, 1894, addressed to the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*. Read further letter from the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, dated 10th August, 1894.

Resolution.—The allowance of 3½ per cent. may be made.

GOODS AT CUSTOMS BUNDER.

Read letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, No. C-8061, dated 24th July, 1894, requesting the Trustees to sanction the rebuilding of the drawback goods shed at the Customs Bunder which was removed last year, being in a dangerous state. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 6th August, 1894, forwarding plan of the required drawback shed and estimating the cost of contructing it at Rs. 3,176. Read letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, No. C-9057, dated 13th August, 1894, stating that the export side should be completely shut off from the import side, so that goods for exportation can be passed and tallied only through the export gate ; that for this purpose it will be necessary to entirely close the south and east sides, the former being closed by moving back the present wooden lattice, so as to extend from the waterman's room on the west to the export gate on the east, and that the only side for enclosing which new material will be required will be the east, the closing of which is necessary as it projects to the south beyond the export gate.

Resolution.—The plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 3,176, are sanctioned, and the work should be proceeded with, the sides being enclosed as described in the Collector's letter.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 11th August, 1894, requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 400 to make a level crossing 48' wide over the Carnac Bunder siding opposite the Green Gate of Victoria Dock to facilitate the regulation of traffic at that gate, and forwarding plan No. 4144-K-5 showing the position of the crossing.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

A CRICKET CARNIVAL.

A POPULAR delusion appears to exist that if there is one province in India where cricket is pursued with more enthusiasm than another it is Bombay. The reason for this is not far to seek. The Western Presidency is ruled over by an English peer whose name is a household word wherever the cult of bat and ball has found a resting-place, and further it is the home of the Parsees whose eleven has won no little renown even in the cricket fields of England. We speak of this belief as a popular delusion, for we understand that the honorary secretary of the Madras Cricket Club has been informed by the Bombay Cricket Club that it is unable to arrange for a match to be played there during the first week in October, as Bombay at that time plays Calcutta and the Polo Tournament is also on. Further, it is remarked that if Madras likes to come to the "Kingdom" at Christmas, the B. C. C. will try to get together an eleven, but this it cannot definitely promise as that period of the year is not its proper cricket season. Now if this answer had merely implied that Bombay is unable to play Madras in October, while we should have regretted the fact, we should not have thought it needful to say anything further. But a good deal more than this is conveyed by the Bombay honorary secretary's letter, Calcutta is going to Bombay ; in Bombay there will be both the Presidency eleven and the Parsees eleven, and so if Madras went, not only would there be an Inter-Presidential tournament but also matches against the Parsees ; in fact a week's cricket carnival, such as has not before been witnessed in India. We believe the difficulty about playing Madras during this week is in part due to the Bombay Polo Tournament, but surely there is still time to make some slight alteration in arrangements which will allow the Bombay Cricket Club to accept the challenge of Madras. There is not a cricketer in India, however mean his individual prowess, who would not look forward eagerly to the matches we have mentioned and record his vote of thanks to those authorities who took steps to arrange for such a splendid trial of strength. Then shall it no longer be said that "Bombay Ducks'" enthusiasm for cricket is but a popular delusion.—*Madras Mail.*

THE TAIL WAGGING THE DOG.

THE *Bengalee* laments the decadence of Calcutta as the shining centre of Congress activity :—"The mofussil no longer waits for the signal of battle from Calcutta. It begins action on its own independent responsibility. For our own part, we do not regret the result ; for the nation lives in the mofussil, and not in the town. In England all public movements take their rise from the great towns in the interior. It was a knot of Manchester politicians who initiated the great movement in support of free trade ; and the Manchester School still hold their own against all comers. They are a power in the land, whose opinions, the Government of the day, be it Conservative or be it Liberal, is bound to take note of. We should not be sorry to have a centre of political thought and activity like Manchester established in our midst. At one time, it seemed as if Dacca would assume this position. But Dacca has fearfully gone down in public life. What a terrible falling-off is here ! Immersed in their local squabbles and their petty strifes, the good citizens of Dacca seem to live outside the world of Indian politics. Once in the course of the year, they rise to a sense of their public duties, when they send their delegates to the National Congress. This being done, their duties performed, their conscience satisfied, they resume the even tenor of their ways. We are afraid this is true of many towns. The vestal virgins of old kept burning the sacrificial flame. The political emancipation of a people has never been effected by spasmodic efforts, fitfully undertaken and never steadily pursued. We hope and trust Calcutta will not be wanting in its duty on this occasion, and that without further delay, it will follow in the wake of the towns in the mofussil." All this is apropos of simultaneous examinations, and must have been written before Mr. Fowler's statement in the Budget debate. The penultimate sentence is a gem—"spasmodic efforts, fitfully undertaken and never steadily pursued." Babu Surendronath Banerji evidently hopes by the steady pursuit of spasmodic efforts to achieve political emancipation !—*Englishman.*

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following is the official abstract of the proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India at Simla, on Thursday, 16th inst :—

Present : His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., LL.D, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., presiding ; His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I. ; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C. ; the Hon'bles Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., Q.C. ; Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, K.C.B., R.A., Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ; J. Westland, C.S.I. ; Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. ; and Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble Baba Khem Singh Bedi asked—"Whether the Government will give some explanation of its procedure in selecting in the Notification of last Monday a portion only of the holders of the loan of 1865, for compulsory conversion." The Hon'ble Mr. Westland replied : "We have been following in this matter the procedure indicated by Mr. Goschen in his conversion operations in England in 1888. He began with an optional conversion, and declared his intention to deal with the dissentients by paying them off, in such order, at such time or times, and in such manner, as Parliament may direct' (51 Vict., c. 2).

"In the optional conversion Mr. Goschen proceeded by special legislation, but, considering that in India there might be objections to this course, we preferred adopting our usual procedure and keeping strictly within the conditions set forth in our promissory notes. We notified one of our principal loans for discharge and offered terms of conversion which we declared equally open to the holders of all other loans. Having thus begun by offering equally favourable conditions to all, we consider ourselves free now to deal with those who have not accepted these conditions by paying them off 'in such order, at such time or times, and in such manner,' as may be expedient, and as are within the terms of the contract between the Government and the holders of the notes.

"In proceeding, therefore, to the conversion of other loans we have exercised a liberty which is undoubtedly within our legal rights in notifying for discharge only a portion of one of the loans. If we had selected that portion by the quotation of specific numbers of notes, we believe holders would in many cases have found difficulty in ascertaining whether their notes were within the terms of the notification or not. By describing the portion selected as that on which interest is payable at Calcutta, each holder knows at once to what extent his holding is now notified for discharge. The Calcutta portion of the loan of 1865 was selected as the largest of the five portions into which that loan is divided in the accounts of the Public Debt Office. The holders of that portion of the loan have not, it appears to me, any occasion to complain of their selection, for they cannot imagine they are selected for worse terms than we intend hereafter to offer to other holders.

"We have thought proper to renew for a short period (except to the holders of the balance of the loan of 1842-43 now under discharge) the terms of optional conversion offered on 30th June. We do this so as to put all holders once more on the same level as to the terms we offer, and by doing so to keep ourselves absolutely free in any future operations to deal as we please with each portion of each loan without being bound to offer the terms previously offered to others.

"The holders of the portion of the loan of 1865 now notified for discharge can, if they choose, take advantage of this offer. They have also the option given by the new notification of withholding their tender for conversion till September 15th, but in doing so they will receive payment on the less favourable terms of the new notification."

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR BILL.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Articles of War for the Government of Her Majesty's Indian Forces. He said :—

"My Lord, the passing by the Imperial Parliament of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act of 1893 abolishing, from a date to be determined by the Governor General in Council, the presidential army system in India, has made it necessary to make certain alterations in Act V. of 1869 of the Indian Legislature, known as the Indian Articles of War, in order to bring this Act into accord with the Madras and Bombay Armies Act.

"Legislation for the amendment of the Indian Articles War having thus become necessary, it has been decided at the same time to make certain further amendments in these Articles which the experience of the last quarter of a century has shown to be necessary or eminently desirable. I therefore ask for leave to introduce a Bill for the above purpose, the details of which will be found sufficiently fully set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

"The Bill has been prepared in consultation with the Judge Advocate General and the military authorities."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Brackenbury also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Burma Municipal Act, 1884. He said :—"The Municipality of Rangoon, it appears, has not got an income sufficient to pay its expenses. The expenses have been very heavy in consequence mainly, I think, of the introduction of a system of sewage which they believe to be a great improvement, They could raise the necessary money by increasing the water-rate and the scavenging-tax, which they have the power to increase to any amount necessary for the purpose of paying the expenses of the improvements ; but, for some reason best known to themselves, they desire not to do that, and therefore they want leave to increase the house-tax, which at present is limited to 5 per cent. on the value of the houses in the municipality. They did propose to amalgamate all the taxes into one general tax, but the Government of India, for reasons with which I need not trouble the Council, thought that proposal premature. It is estimated that if they are permitted to raise the house-tax from a maximum of 5 per cent. to 8 per cent., it will just cover the municipal expenditure without leaving them any margin for improvements, but will enable them to go until such time as the new Bill which they wish to introduce can be examined and, if necessary, passed. On the other hand, it is proposed that they should be allowed to increase this taxation up to a maximum of 10 per cent., which would leave them a moderate, though not excessive, margin for improvements in the meantime while the other Bill is being dealt with. The Government of India has expressed no opinion as to whether 10 or 9 or 8 per cent. would be a proper maximum to introduce as a temporary maximum. They agree to the introduction of the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce, in which the maximum is fixed at 10 per cent. ; but it must be clearly understood by the Municipality of Rangoon—and I wish it also to be clearly understood in this Council—that in introducing this Bill the Government is no way bound to the figure 10, and if the Select Committee should think any lower figure sufficient for the present purpose, there would be no objection made to its being substituted for the other."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Burma Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 6th September.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BERAR WHEAT CROP.

THE first report received from the Local Administration on the crop of the season 1894 is as follows :—"The area under the crop amounts to 2,011,232 acres, 8·1 per cent. less than the normal area of the preceding five years. The decrease is attributed partly to rotation of crops and partly to sowings being incomplete at the time of the report. The season up to date has been favourable and the young plants are thriving well. Crop prospects are satisfactory and a fair outturn is anticipated."

BERAR SESAMUM CROP.

The first report received from the Local Administration on the crop of the season 1894 is as follows :—"The area under crop is 65,302 acres, or 24·3 per cent. less than the normal area of the preceding five year. Sowing operations were retarded in all districts except Wun owing to late rains. The general condition of the crop is reported to be satisfactory, and the estimated outturn good, except in Amraoti, where it has suffered much from excessive rainfall."

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	79 50	56 71	57 71	49 39
Wednesday, Aug. 22nd	.....	.....	0 09	0 11
Total	79 50	56 71	57 80	49 50
Total fall to August 22nd, 1893	68 54	57 26	56 43	55 34
Total fall to August 22nd, 1892	64 73	56 80	55 59	53 12

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall, as registered at 6 a.m., on the 20th August :—

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previously registered	31 27	33 52	41 58
Sunday, August 19th	1 31	1 83	0 0
Total	32 58	35 35	41 58

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 18th August :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	64 53	Baroda	44 40
Panjoo	57 23	Mahmadabad	41 50
Vaitarana	52 30	Ahmedabad	39 5
Palghur	55 78	Viramgam	33 82
Gholwad	66 51	Wadhwan	29 98
Daman	62 83	Dabhoe	51 52
Bulsar	57 30	Sevalia	38 88
Nausari	54 10	Godhra	41 14
Surat	49 14	Kharaghora	33 1
Kim	36 74	Limkheda	26 19
Broach	38 21	Dohad	26 19

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND OF AUGUST 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour, Average of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·643	E	3	87·6	77·9	83	0·15	17·49	−2·23
Agra	29·631	SE	5	85·6	77·3	89	0·11	10·78	−3·51
Cawnpore	29·638	SE	4	87·8	77·1	91	0·49	30·41	
Allahabad	29·634	ESE	10	88·6	77·3	89	0·24	41·35	+15·23
Jhansi	29·629	Calm	1	87·1	75·2	91	1·57	30·43	+3·39
Jacobabad	29·605	E	4	104·5	83·0	63	...	0·15	−2·36
Karachi	29·638	WSW	15	89·3	79·7	77	...	13·33	+13·23
Joypore	29·642	Calm	1	82·5	76·4	93	1·08	15·36	−3·49
Ajmere	29·649	SW	4	85·9	74·1	90	0·05	16·02	+1·17
Deesa	29·635	NW	6	87·7	76·9	89	0·28	16·74	−2·37
Ahmedabad	29·736	Calm	1	88·2	77·1	95	0·28	40·58	
Bhuj	29·676	WNW	15	88·4	75·9	70	..	28·26	+15·31
Rajkot	29·710	W	10	88·9	73·3	72	...	44·88	+23·12
Veraval	29·731	W	7	82·5	76·8	89	...	24·65	...
Neemuch	29·688	WSW	10	87·7	72·7	94	0·59	17·50	−3·53
Indore	29·714	SW	5	81·5	71·1	93	0·04	19·45	−2·39
Saugor	29·659	SW	5	81·8	73·1	98	0·49	50·69	+17·69
Jubbulpore	29·685	Calm	1	89·9	73·6	95	0·70	41·70	+0·01
Hoshangabad	29·703	SW	2	78·3	73·7	93	0·74	39·24	−3·29
Khandwa	29·735	W	9	85·2	75·8	88	0·01	25·54	+5·57
Raipur	29·722	WSW	6	85·3	75·6	90	...	39·27	+4·89
Nagpur	29·743	Calm	3	81·4	73·1	99	2·48	31·76	+1·39
Amraoti	29·734	WSW	2	80·6	71·3	93	0·33	27·93	+5·11
Akola	29·726	W	3	83·0	74·2	74	...	19·80	−1·76
Surat	29·743	SW	M	88·1	75·9	89	0·07	49·69	+6·45
Malegaon	29·743	WSW	9	88·9	71·7	72	..	9·99	−2·95
Bombay	29·791	WSW	10	85·1	76·7	90

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SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	" 16	" 10
The Public	" 16	" 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL; BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE. PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 22.

THE Indian Council further allotted yesterday 10½ lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay at rates ranging from 1s. 1 7-16 to 5-8d.; and 9½ lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 1 7-16 to ½d., the extreme rate obtained showing an advance of ¼d. on Monday's price. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1/8d., making at 1s. 1 3-16d., Consols advanced ¼ per cents., say to 102½; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 110. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1 1/8 per cent. higher, at £59¼. The price of Bar Silver advanced 5-16d., to 29½d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ¾ cents dearer, at 65 3/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·86 3/4 dollars. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. yesterday, to 103¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·21. £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The market rate of discount in London on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced ¼ per cent. to 1 1/8 per cent.; that in short London Bills remaining at ½ per cent.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 38½s., per 416 lbs. nominal, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market firm.

A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 13-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 23-32d. for August-October deliveries, and 3¾d. for December-January. The market closed quiet, all round, the day's Sales having been 6,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 6 15-16 cents per lb.; but September Futures were further two points lower, at 6·60 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

To-day has been almost another blank in Cotton here, exporters having taken nothing again, while the Mills have bought only 250 Karanja, at Rs. 176¼-90; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 182; the tone of the market having remained quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT.—The feeling in this market has now become dull, and peices have declined ¼ to 1 anna per cwt., while transactions have been upon the usual small scale. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4 0 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3 14 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3 9 6	"
Red Delhi	" 3 5 6	"
Hard Yellow	" 3 8 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3 8 0	"
Hard Red	" 3 6 0	"

SEEDS have been quiet, with a small export business passing, but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	671	bales.
Wheat	2,791	cwts.
Linseed	989	"
Rapeseed	6,489	"
Groundnuts	675	"
Castorseed	1,134	"
Rice	3,096	"

FREIGHTS are weak, but quotations are not actually lower, except for immediate shipment, for which we heard of relets for Hamburg being given at 16s., and for Dunkirk, at 15s. 6d. per ton. Business has been done for October shipment to Hamburg and-or Bremen, at 17s. per ton.

MONEY.—The ease in the Money Market continuing, the Bank of Bombay has this afternoon (the Bank being closed, however, for a native holiday) reduced its rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1 9-16d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance; at 1s. 1 23-32d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 1¾d. to the end of the year, at which latter rate a little was done early in the day, but could not be repeated; but for Bank Paper we heard of no enquiry, for any delivery. Meanwhile Calcutta rates coming firmer every hour, and Gold and re-sales continuing to be offered freely, quotations here gradually rose to 1s. 1 29-32d. for ready Credits, sales having been reported at the intermediate rates, Bank Telegraphic was also offering, without attracting attentions, at 1s. 1¾d., and the market closed firm again as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1¾d.	"
Do. months' sight.	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 29-32d.	"
France do.	1·46¾d.	"

forward rates being 1s. 1 13-16d. and 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, respectively; and 1s. 1 15-16d. for Credits for December delivery, and 1s. 2d. for 1895.

Including the weekly sale of 40 lakhs, Rs. 10,100,000 Councils have now been sold during the week, and it will be interesting to see the result of to-day's holdings, which we shall not be surprised to see at 1s. 1¾d. or over, as the amounts which have been taken lately both in Calcutta and here are only the natural result of a reaction after the excessive remittances which went forward from the East in the early part of the year—a good quantity of which have had to be returned, combined with the Gold that has now to be sold for export to provide funds for payment of Silver imports, the latter of which does not now appear to find such a a ready market as heretofore.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 104 3-16 for Fours for Money, and 104 1-16 for Account; but rates shortly advanced to 104¼ and 104 3-16 in the two positions, respectively, at which they left off, with a steady feeling in the market, 103¼ has been quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have been much quieter to-day; but generally steady at the enhanced quotations for Mill Scrip. We note, however, a further advance of Rs. 50 in Sholapur; and of Rs. 10 in Presidency; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit. Bombay Flour Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5; Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 15 higher; John Roberts are Rs. 5 higher; Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,265 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	102 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59½
Bar Silver	29½

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera arrived here this morning.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	7	45 p.m.	17	22
Teheran	22	2	17 p.m.	..	18
Suez	22	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 22nd August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	48	...	3
" Karachi	...	14	...	1
" Madras	...	36	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

IGNATIO—August 19, at Pallavaram, the wife of Arthur S G Ignatio, Supervisor, Madras Harbour Works, of a daughter.

INGLE—August 11, at Bimlipatam, the wife of J Ingle, Bank of Madras, of a son.

NATALL—August 18, at Madras, the wife of T Natall, Madras Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MATTHEWS—ATKINSON—August 11, at the Church of the Epiphany, Cuttack, by the Rev H B Cogan, Carapiet Matthews, of Cooch Behar, to Helen Clementina, daughter of the late J L Atkinson, Esq, of Cuttack.

DEATHS.

COTTON—August 17, at Forbesganj, Purnea District, suddenly of heart disease, Thomas Calvely Cotton, Assistant in the firm of Oldham Brothers, Calcutta, son of W Gordon L Cotton, M I C E, Indian P W D, retired, aged 2) years and 11 months.

FIRTH—August 19, at Vepery, Madras, Annie Launder, the beloved wife of Mr G W Firth, Salt and Abkari Department, and second daughter of the late Mr James Roff, of the Barrack Department, Madras, in her 29th year.

HOWARD—August 17, at 6 Russell Street, Calcutta, Robert Henry Howard, of the firm of Messrs. Ernsthausen and Co, aged 62.

LAMB—August 11, at Dranston, after a few days' illness, James Lamb, Burmacherra Tea Estate, South Sylhet Tea Co, Ld.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1894.

IN view of the closing of the mints last year special interest attaches to the last periodical enquiry conducted by Mr. F. C. Harrison, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, into the volume and composition of the circulating coinage of the country. Hitherto the practice has been for coins aggregating to two thousand rupees in value to be examined at each Government Treasury, but this year the quantity scrutinised was quintupled in order that a more reliable idea might be obtained of the proportions in which coins of the several issues have been in use. But although this change has been made, Mr. Harrison is of opinion that the data is insufficient to determine the composition of the circulation of the Presidency towns, inasmuch as the bags examined at the Currency Office might have been up-country remittances. In view of the importance of the Calcutta and Bombay circulation, he suggests that five thousand rupees be examined yearly at the Presidency Banks, the Currency Offices, and "at the Calcutta Tramway Office by the courtesy of the company." Why the Bombay Tramway Company are not to be asked to allow a like enquiry Mr. Harrison does not explain, and it may be assumed that the omission is due to his forgetfulness of the enormous extent of traffic on the Bombay tramways. Against the absence of a fairly approximate idea of the rupee circulation of the Presidency towns, where the coinage is likely to be recent, Mr. Harrison claims as a set-off the absence of particulars as to the circulation of the Native States, where the money in use is probably of less modern date. Before the closing of the mints the percentage of coins of William IV.'s reign was 2·1; now it is estimated at 2·21. The most remarkable divergence observable is in the 1874 coinage, which now stands at ·64 per cent. as compared with an even eight per cent. before last June twelve-month. There is an increase all round in the estimate of the older mintages, and the most reasonable explanation that can be given of that circumstance is, that the closing of the mints led to the re-entry into the wear and tear of everyday life of treasure that had long lain hoarded up. The withdrawals last year of shroff-marked and worn coins were in excess of those of the previous year, and, naturally, money of this description is most frequently to be met with in the coins that have been longest in existence. Mr. Harrison says that the percentage of 1835-40 mintages in use would have been greater had not Government withdrawn marked and worn coin from circulation. Still, on the whole, he considers that the return of the older coins to circulation has been far less than has been commonly supposed.

This view may be the correct one so far as India generally is concerned, but can scarcely be accepted as accurately describing the position of affairs in Bombay, where, as the reviewer of Mr. Harrison's census report points out, there is an impression that hoarded coins have appeared in considerable quantities. It has been a matter of common everyday observation, that rupees which have had the look of long disuse upon them have been greatly in vogue, and, as before mentioned, shroff-marked rupees have largely increased in number. The fact that these signs have been more apparent here than elsewhere can be very readily explained. If hoarded coin has been brought into the market in unusual quantities, it has been due to the large importations of silver bullion which took place during the latter half of 1893-94, and were chiefly paid for in Bombay. Even in Calcutta, the circulation of rupees, which although dated 1840 still looked as though newly struck, led to suspicion as to their genuineness, but on examination by the Mint Master they were found to be genuine, and to have done practically no work. One curious result of the figures, showing the composition of the 1894 currency, is the low percentage present of the 1890 and 1891 coinages, the figures being 6·27 and 4·06, respectively. This, however, is due to unfortunate circumstances unconnected with the currency policy. In the former year owing to the American silver legislation, India was flooded with that metal, and in the view of many currency students, this was the time when decisive steps should have been taken by Government to avert the downrush of the rupee. However, the step was not taken until three years later; the mints coined rapidly and in September, 1890, the currency balances began to rise in an unprecedented manner. The result was that the coinages of 1890 and 1891 accumulated at the Treasury vaults, and are only gradually finding their way into circulation. The total circulation of the rupee in the two years 1892 and 1893 is, according to Mr. Harrison's calculation, about one hundred and twenty-five crores. He is of opinion that the circulation was approximately constant at one hundred and fifteen crores during the decade ended in 1886, that it rose by five crores in 1888-89, and reached the present figure in 1892-93. These estimates, obtained as we are assured by a rigorous process of induction, are borne out by *a posteriori* considerations. Prices have been rising since 1886, and "signs have not been wanting since 1890 that the circulation was becoming somewhat plethoric"—a fact with which we are all only too familiar.

The figures as to paper currency show that last year the issues decreased by about, 1,084 lakhs, and the receipts by about 1,241 lakhs as compared with the previous twelve months. A large falling off is shown to have taken place in respect to issues over the counter. Newly-minted coin has always been transferred through the Reserve Treasuries to the Currency Department in exchange for notes, and in this way only four hundred-and-eighty lakhs were exchanged as against 1,213 lakhs in the previous year. Besides this decrease of 733 lakhs in the issue of notes there was a further falling off of 135 lakhs in consequence of smaller remittance of coin and notes from Treasuries in Bengal to the Reserve Treasury. These two items account for a decrease in the issue of 868 lakhs, or 251 lakhs more than the total falling off for the year. Increases in other directions go to make up the difference It has been found that the Presidency and Exchange Banks transferred a much larger portion than usual of the surpluses at their branches to the Presidency towns through the Currency Department. These remittances were made partly to pay instalments of the three-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1893-94, and partly because of the comparatively small demand for money in the mofussil, consequent upon the great reduction in exports. The payments made to banks at Calcutta alone went up this year from 79 lakhs in previous year to 294 lakhs. These heavy transactions finally left a decrease in issues, due to smaller dealings with the public, brought about by the decline in the net circulation. The decline in Council Bill transactions from 2,698 lakhs to 1,642 lakhs, led to a corresponding decrease in note remittances to the Presidency Banks from the Reserve Treasuries and consequently to reduced encashments by the Banks. The effect of this was, however, considerably nullified by the necessity laid on the Banks, by growing scarcity in the money market to encash the notes in which they had for some time been holding their balances in reserve. The over-supply began with the heavy speculative imports of silver in 1890. The average market rates for the next two years ranged between three and three-and-a-half per cent. and fell as low as two per cent. in August, 1891. A better demand sprung up in April and May, 1893, but the superabundance was not worked off until payment of the instalments of the loan of 1893 had been completed. During the year the Banks' balances were gradually reduced from notes to cash and these transactions increased the counter-receipts of the Currency Department to the extent we have indicated. These numerous fluctuations in the monetary transactions of the year show how necessary it is for the prosperity of the country that its currency should be put upon a more stable basis.

MR. R. G. MACDONALD, Accountant-General in the Public Works Department, has issued a comprehensive note on the accounts of revenue and expenditure of irrigation works in the past official year. The irrigation works in India are divided into two main classes—major and minor. There are, it seems, forty-four projects, embraced in the major irrigation works, and of these thirty-six were sanctioned as works expected to be remunerative, and to pay the cost of up-keep and interest on the capital outlay. They were, or are being, constructed from funds provided outside the general revenues. The remaining eight projects were sanctioned as works of protection against famine, and the cost of their construction has been, or is being, paid for out of the annual grants under Famine Insurance. The net revenue from major irrigation works in 1892-93 was better than that of the previous year by Rx. 118,991. The increase was chiefly due to an extension of irrigation from canals in the Punjab and to the recovery of arrears of water-rates in Bengal. In Madras and Bombay the revenue improved owing to favourable seasons. The net revenue from minor works is shown at Rx. 306,971 against Rx. 139,896 in the previous year The figures of total net revenue for the two years show an improvement of over a lakh of rupees. The new canals—the Sirsa branch of the Western Jumna Canal, the Periyar project, and the Rushikuyla project are not earning revenue yet, and the Chenab and other canals, which have been recently opened for irrigation, are not bringing in a revenue in any way approaching their ultimate return. A table included in the report shows that after paying interest on borrowed money expended in the construction of major irrigation works the highest net profits are obtained from Madras schemes of irrigation as in the previous two years. Next follow the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bombay. In reviewing the works which are not yet paying-concerns, it is noted that a continued decrease of accumulation of interest against the Eastern Nara before completion of the project is satisfactory. The continued increase against the Lower Ganges and Agra Canals is not satisfactory. They have been opened sixteen and twenty years respectively, and have not yet begun to pay the annual interest charges. The Sirhind, Lower Sohag, and Para Canals, and the Sangam Anicut and Barur Tank have not been opened ten years, but further increases are expected when the irrigation from these projects has had time to develop. The total loss to the State on account of these works was reduced by Rx. 72,041 during 1892-93. This is due to large collections on the Sirhind Canal and the Eastern Nara Works, owing to expansions of irrigation. The net revenue derived from these canals during 1892-93, after paying off interest charges, amount to Rx. 82,879 and Rx. 11,857 respectively. The debt against the Eastern Nara works will soon be wiped out although these works are not yet entirely completed. The Hathmati Canal, Lower Panjhra river works, the Lakh Canal, Kadra river works, Musha and Krishna Canals, and Ekruk Tank, all in the Bombay Presidency, are not expected to repay the accumulated interest charges on the capital invested in them. Taken collectively, it appears the revenue from all major irrigation works is increasing steadily year by year. The average increase during the four years ending 1892-93 was Rx. 125,952. The increase in Madras was due to large remissions of revenue in 1891-92 owing to short rainfall, and in Bombay to increased supply of water in the canals in Sind available for irrigation. There are now upwards of twenty-nine thousand miles of canals in India, the irrigated area being over seven million acres, the gross revenue being Rx. 2,268,054.

AT the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council a Bill was introduced by General Brackenbury, the object of which is to amend the Indian Articles of War. It is a measure of seventy-four sections, and is of the utmost importance. The statement of objects and reasons sets forth that the Indian Articles of War have long been in need of amendment and re-casting as much for the many defects and redundancies contained therein as for its faulty arrangement. In 1887, the Indian Army Bill was drafted on the basis of the Army Act with the view to extending to the Native Army, as far as the difference of circumstances would permit, the improvements in military law introduced into the British Army by the Army Act and the preceding Discipline Act. But, as that Bill did not meet with the approval of the Secretary of State, a Bill for the amendment of Act V. of 1869 was ordered, and this is now submitted, dealing only with the more glaring defects of the Articles of War and following very greatly the proposals of the Indian Army Bill, 1887. It is set forth as a further reason for the amendment of the Act the passing by Parliament of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act, abolishing the Presidential system. It has been deemed expedient to confer on the General Officers Commanding the Forces in the four Commands into which the Army of India is to be divided under the new system, all the power now held by the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay. The powers now held by the Governors of Madras and Bombay have been entirely rescinded. The proposed amendments are gone through and explained. One of the most important is that which deals with courts-martial. At present there are ten descriptions, but the new Articles will reduce the number to five, namely, General Courts-martial, Districts Courts-martial, Regimental, Summary General Courts-martial and Summary Courts-martial. The functions of each of these are carefully laid down and defined. A provision of the new Bill will empower the officer to whom the proceedings of a court-martial are submitted for confirmation to direct, when the proceedings are sent back for revision, additional evidence to be taken when necessary. This seems to the framers desirable in order to avoid the necessity for ordering a fresh trial in cases where as may happen in outlying stations in this country, irregularities and omissions are apt to occur. Further, following on the principles of the Army Act, it will now be possible for a court-martial to reduce a non-commissioned officer to a junior grade instead of necessarily being compelled to reduce him to the ranks; and further, a court-martial will be in a position to award, on occasion, a duplicate punishment, as for example, dismissal, coupled with one of the other punishments awardable under the Article. The new Articles will also entirely remove the difficulties which have not unfrequently been experienced in dealing with civil offences of the graver classes committed by soldiers when serving beyond the limits of British India. The criminal courts will be given concurrent jurisdiction with courts-martial over such offences. Though the Bill bears the endorsement of the Military Member of Council it appears that Mr. Harvey James, Secretary to the Government of India, and Major Duff, of the Adjutant General's Department, have been engaged for some years in re-modelling it.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the remarks of the Hon. the Advocate-General in his reply to the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, at the recent meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Advocate-General stated with regard to the fees charged by Government solicitors for preparing leases: "I do not see how it can in the slightest degree benefit Government if Mr. Setalvad's suggestion is carried on, because in that case the persons who take leases of Government land will be obliged to pay to other solicitors the costs which are charged by the Government solicitor. I fail to see why there should be any difference between the Government solicitor and other solicitors." The usual procedure when leases are drawn up is, we understand, for the lessee to be represented by his own solicitors, who look after his interests, while the lessor is represented by his solicitors, and each party is responsible for his own legal costs. This presumably would be done by nine private individuals out of ten. But it is otherwise when Government are the lessors. The lessee has to pay his own solicitors and the Government solicitors into the bargain. The statement of the Advocate-General, that as a matter of fact lessees pay smaller fees to Government solicitors than they would be charged if they took leases from private solicitors, is challenged by our correspondent. In two cases with which he is fairly well acquainted and the details of which he has shown us, the Government solicitors' fees were very much higher than the private solicitors' fees, being in the first case about 30 per cent. and in the second case considerably over 200 per cent. in excess of the private solicitors' fees. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad deserves more thanks from the private community of Bombay, he thinks, than he has obtained by endeavouring to throw light upon the various Government appointments which are considered such fat plums; and our correspondent is glad to be able to give him some slight assistance by citing his experiences as against the statement of the Advocate-General.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 3 per cent.

THE Bombay opium farmer, whose manager was recently called upon to vindicate his character against the unjust aspersions of Messrs. Dyer, Mansuklal, Prautch, and Hudson, died, on Tuesday night, at Sehore, a place near Bhownugger, where he was staying for change and rest. Mr. Jadowji Khodidas, who had been a Government contractor for nearly twenty years, was bitten by a rat some two months ago, and although he recovered from the bite had since then been in indifferent health. For the present his manager, Mr. Damji Lakhmichand (whose name has lately been almost a household word), will carry on the farm. In Mr. Jadowji the Government have lost an honest and efficient contractor who rendered the Abkari Department useful assistance in endeavouring to repress the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

A GREAT VICTORY BY THE CHINESE. ROUT OF THE JAPANESE.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.

Despatches received here from Reuter's correspondents in Korea show that a great victory has been gained by the Chinese forces there.

On Friday last, the Chinese defeated the Japanese troops in a battle fought at Pingyang, and afterwards drove the Japanese from their entrenched positions with great slaughter.

The Japanese hurriedly retreated to Chungho, where they entrenched themselves during the night.

Next morning the victorious Chinese troops advanced upon Chungho, and after severe fighting, ejected the Japanese from their positions with a heavy loss.

The Chinese loss during the engagements has not yet been reported.

JAPANESE RE-INFORCEMENTS FROM SEOUL.

In consequence of the disaster to the Japanese arms at Pingyang and Chungho, nine thousand Japanese have left Seoul in the direction of Pingyang.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

Another battle between the Chinese and the Japanese is imminent.

RE-EMBARKATION OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS.

Japanese troops are re-embarking at Fusan, and their destination is supposed to be Seoul.

EVACUATION OF SEOUL.

The capital of Korea is now entirely denuded of Japanese troops.

A CHINESE OUTRAGE.

It is reported that the Rev. Wylie, a Scotch Missionary, has died of injuries inflicted by some Chinese soldiers at Newchwang on their march to Korea.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT REGARDING THE JAPANESE TREATY PORTS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

In the House of Commons, last night, replying to a question whether China will respect the Treaty Ports of Japan in carrying out her war operations, and, if so, what steps England had taken to ensure those ports from Chinese attack, Sir Edward Grey, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the subject had received the anxious consideration of the Government; but he declined to make a statement to the House on the question, until a case arose affecting the Treaty Ports.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The prorogation of Parliament will take place on Saturday next.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION OF THE STRAITS.

With reference to the representations of the Straits Settlements for reduction in the heavy amount of military contribution paid at present by the colony, her Majesty's Treasury has fixed the contribution for the next year at £80,000. The amount to be contributed afterwards will be subject to alteration by the Treasury.

CAVALRY AND IMPERIAL SERVICE FORCES INSPECTION TOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Inspector-General of Cavalry now leaves Simla, accompanied by Captain Angelo, Brigade-Major, on the 12th October, the first part of his tour embracing all cavalry stations in the Punjab, and arriving at Lahore for the Viceregal durbar, before proceeding on his second tour.

The following is the programme of the tour of the Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops. After the Viceroy's inspection of troops at Lahore, Colonel Mellise will proceed on a tour of inspection from the Punjab to Mysore, Hyderabad, and Kathiawar. Full details will be settled shortly.

DELIMITATION COMMISSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The Siam Delimitation Commission, says the *Pioneer*, will probably include one or more Indian officers, but its composition will rest with the English Foreign Office.

The British and Afghan Commissioners, for the demarcation of the Beluch-Afghan frontier met yesterday, for the first time, near Kamardin Karez, when a durbar was held.

THE MURDEROUS DACOITY AT WA.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 22.

The details of Mr. Tucker's death are still wanting. The number of the gang is now stated to be eight. It appears that Mr. Tucker was killed on shore, having left his boat on the first alarm. He fired two shots, and having no further cartridges was attacked and killed by the dacoits with dahs. Major Eyre and Mr. Fraser, Deputy Commissioner, are at Wa, where Mr. Tucker was killed, and are directing operations. The gang are now believed to be local.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 22

To-day's Assault-at-Arms was well-attended. Lord Harris, the Commander-in-Chief, and many ladies and gentlemen were present. Several events were decided. In Bayonet vs. Bayonet Lance-Sergeant Bowe, Middlesex Regiment, won the first prize, and Sergeant-Instructor Ancill, the second. In Sword Dismounted vs. Bayonet, the first prize was won by Sergeant-Instructor Ancill, and the second by Lance-Corporal Brennan, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. In Sword vs. Sword, Bombardier Gorman carried the first prize, and Sergeant Andrews, L. Battery R. H. A., the second. In Tent-pegging for British Mounted Men, Corporal Sutton, 27th Field Battery, was first, and Bombardier Deering, 72nd Battery, second. In Sword vs. Sword Mounted for British Officers, six officers competed. Lieutenant Fraser defeated Lieutenant Lockhartmure; Major O'Sullivan defeated Captain Gabb; and Captain Horne defeated Captain Gordon. The final heat will be played on Saturday. Captain Mercer won the sword post practice for British Officers. Eighteen entered. Lance-Corporal Brennan, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; Volunteer Fido, Bombay Volunteers Rifles; and Lance-Sergeant Bowe, Middlesex Regiment, are to take the finals in Sword Mounted vs. Bayonet. Tent-pegging for Native Cavalry was won by Nawalali, 3rd Bombay Cavalry. Sword post practice for Native Cavalry was won by Lance- Naik Shaik Rahman, Poona Horse. In Single-stick contest for Native officers Jemadar Sadhmamtriwan, Sappers and Miners, carried the prize.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Kolis of Ahmedabad do not appear to adopt a courtly address when asking their mothers-in-law to send their wives home to them. Ukajee Limbajee, a Koli, about twenty-two years of age, was married to his wife, Diveli, five years ago, but his mother-in-law and her relatives had been constantly trying to keep his wife back from him and sending her about from one relative's place to another's. The "wife-sick" Ukajee, therefore, went, one day in June last, to his mother-in-law's house, at Saspur village, to fetch his wife. When he first saw his mother-in-law she put him off on the pretence that the sun was hot, and that he might take his wife with him in the evening. Later the same day they had an angry discussion, when the mother-in-law refused to let her daughter go with him. The son-in-law told her that, in that case, he would commit suicide. The obdurate mother-in-law replied she cared little for him, and that it mattered nothing to her if he died the "death of a dog." This was too much for the long-suffering Ukajee, who was holding a gun in his hand at the time; he fired, the bullet hit her in her side, and she fell down staggering. He again loaded his gun, but it did not go off though twice capped. He was arrested, and made a confession of his guilt. His trial before Mr. M. P. Kharoghat, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, resulted in his conviction of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and he was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade have considered the circumstances of his case, at the Bombay High Court, but have rejected his appeal.

In the recent cricket match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindus, Mr. G. N. Bhandare made the greatest number of runs and played well. Mr. Mathuradas Dwarkadas has, in recognition of Mr. Bhandare's good play, presented him with a handsome bat and a purse of twenty rupees.

General Henry Le Poer Trench, who has been found dead at Braemar, was with the avenging army which marched to Kabul in 1842. He was also through the Mutiny, and had the distinction of serving as orderly officer to Nicholson in the final assault on Delhi.

Captain Ponsonby, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, has been granted permission to remain in India until Christmas, instead of taking up his appointment of Equerry to the Queen in October.

The subjugation of Chinland being now fairly complete, it has been definitely decided that the posts now held by the troops in the Northern Chin Hills shall be taken over by the military police during the coming cold weather. For this purpose the formation of a fresh military police battalion has been sanctioned.

The rise for the week in the level of the Gohna Lake was thirty feet and ten inches; the rainfall 4·34 inches. The water on Saturday was twenty-seven feet from the top of the dam, which still stands firm. The daily rise in the lake has been three to four feet, so the dam should be topped by the end of this week, unless greater percolation keeps down the water level.

During the month of June last, about 49¼ lakhs of silver were imported and 20¼ lakhs exported, leaving a net import of 29 lakhs. The exports of gold exceeded the imports by 120 lakhs, and taking gold and silver together the month shows a net export of about 91 lakhs. No silver was coined at the mints, the total for the first quarter of the present financial year amounting to about 9¼ lakhs.

The East Indian Railway earnings, for the week ended 11th August, were Rs. 7,70,363. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,26,284. Decrease, Rs. 55,921. Miles open, week ended 11th August, 1894, Rs. 1,659. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 1,610½. Increase, 48½. Per mile open, week ended 11th August, 1894, Rs. 466. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 513. Decrease, Rs. 49. Earnings from 1st July, 1894, to 11th August, 1894, Rs. 50,81,523. From 1st July, 1893, to 11th August, 1893, Rs. 47,85,385. Increase, Rs. 2,96,138.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel John Lancaster has been appointed a member of the District Board, Nilgiris.

It has been decided by the Government of India to adopt the rule laid down in Article 44 of the Royal Warrant, dated 28th March, 1893, under which a Major-General employed on the Staff as such, if promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General during the tenure of his Staff appointment, shall not be required to vacate such appointment until the expiration of the term thereof, or the 30th September following the date of his promotion, whichever may first happen. The rule in the India Army Regulations authorises the retention of the command of a first-class district by a Major-General promoted to Lieutenant-General until the 31st March following his promotion, provided his tenure of the appointment shall not have expired in the meanwhile. The new rule will apply to all cases in which promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General occurs after the 30th September, 1894.

From the particulars furnished to the Assam Government by 651 out of 794 gardens, it appears that the number of persons employed temporarily and permanently in the tea-gardens underwent a considerable increase last year. In 1892 the total number of persons employed permanently was about 314,000, in 1893 about 345,000, while there were 96,000 and 98,000 temporary employes, respectively. It is interesting to note that Sylhet, with an area under tea of only 50,600 acres, employs a far larger labour force, permanent and temporary, than Cachar, with over 59,000 acres. There were about 85,000 permanent and 41,000 temporary employes in Sylhet last year, or, a total of 126,000, as against 62,000 permanent and 6,000 temporary, a total of 68,000, in the case of Cachar. The largest permanent labour force is that of Lakhimpur, amounting to over 91,000 persons, Sibsagar coming next with 66,000. Owing to the fact that it was necessary to frame estimates for about one-fifth of the gardens, these statistics do not coincide with those of the Provincial Labour and Immigration Report, but, it is stated, instructions have been issued that may lead to an agreement between the two sets of figures in future years. The total area under tea was 255,450 acres last year, as compared with 247,200 acres in 1892, every district except Goalpara and Kamrup showing an increase. The extension of cultivation was only nominal in Cachar, amounting to about 65 acres, while Sylhet shows an expansion of 2,700 acres, Lakhimpur nearly 2,000, and Darrang 1,800 acres.

Not only by the Roman Catholics, but by the whole Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community of Madras, the local paper thinks, will be received with pleasure the news that his Holiness the Pope has nominated the Very Reverend Father Theophilus Mayer, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Madras, to be Coadjutor Bishop to his Grace the Most Reverned Archbishop Colgan. Father Mayer was born at Montreal, Canada, on August 15, 1850, and was ordained Priest on December 3, 1876. He arrived in India in January, 1877, and was appointed Vicar-General in August, 1882. Father Mayer has proved himself during his long residence in Madras a most useful citizen, always to the fore when required for committees, &c. He has taken an active interest in the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association and the Friend-in-Need Society, as well as in the many philanthropic schemes more especially connected with his own Church. He is a man of the widest sympathies and of the kindliest disposition, and is blessed with eloquence and a very keen sense of humour. We trust that he may be spared for many years to enjoy the honour now conferred on him by his Supreme Pontiff.

In Berlin a rumour that a bomb had exploded in the neighbourhood of the Brandenburg Gate caused, a correspondent says, some alarm. It does not appear, however, that there was any intention of committing an outrage. Two young fellows were in the Thiergarten, and had a powder flask with them. Unexpectedly, the powder exploded, and one of the two was severely wounded. Why they had the flask with them has not yet been elicited from the wounded man, but it is clear that no great material damage could have been effected with the explosive.

At a meeting of a society, called the "Dicky Bird Society," which has its habitation at Newcastle, and which aims at inculcating in young people feelings of compassion towards all living creatures, Colonel Coulson told a story of an incident such as is often to be witnessed in a busy London thoroughfare. To the Londoner born and bred such an occurrence would occasion no surprise, but it is often commented upon by foreign visitors in our midst as being in the highest degree creditable to our civilization. Colonel Coulson saw a poor young girl—poor in every sense of the word, because she was badly clad and a cripple—attempting to cross one of the busiest thoroughfares in the Metropolis. She had hardly got off the pavement when she shook with fear. In the twinkling of an eye, two stalwart policemen were at her side, and guarded her across, stopping every carriage, every conveyance, until the poor crippled girl had been taken over to the other side. They stopped the coroneted carriage as well as the omnibus and cab, thus giving a practical demonstration of the duties of the strong towards the weak.

As was indicated some days ago, Mr. Udny's journey to Jellalabad is due to the Amir's anxiety that the work of delimitation of the Khyber-Asmar section of the North-Western frontier should be started at the northern or Asmar end. The Kunar Valley is easily accessible from that town, and a move could be made to the southern border of Chitral where the first boundary-pillars would have to be located. The watershed eastward of the Kunar River is roughly the boundary for a considerable distance, and it is the best that could have been chosen. A mountain barrier is always more satisfactory than a river where a dividing line has to be drawn. Umra Khan, in the past, has ventured into the Kunar Valley itself, but he should now be content to confine himself to Bajour and Dir. As to the Mohmands, the Lalpura clans are to remain as heretofore under the Amir, while those which lie further eastwards along the Kabul River to Fort Michni will come under British influence. It is not an easy matter to split up a tribe in this manner, but the Mohmands immediately to the north of the Khyber should make no objection to the arrangement. They have seen how the Afridis and Shinwaris of the Pass have benefited by the friendly interest taken in them by the Government of India, which attempts no interference in their internal affairs, and this alone should satisfy them that they will not be harrassed and worried when the frontier is definitely marked out. The policy of the Government is to secure peace on the border, to leave the tribesmen alone so long as they behave themselves, and to co-operate with the Amir in creating a system of control which shall be effective in checking disorder and general lawlessness. This policy can only be carried to a successful issue by the boundaries of Afghan and British territory being clearly marked, and this is the work which has to be done during the coming cold weather.

A private report from St. Petersburg to the "Vossische Zeitung" describes the bad state of the city with regard to health. "The sanitary condition of the city is universally considered by the leading physicians as far worse than two years ago. All the rivers and canals are extremely filthy. Close to the splendid villa quarter of the Kamenoastrowschen Prospekt is the little river Karpowka, into which flows the drain from the Peter-Paul Hospital (containing cholera patients), and the river is covered with evil-smelling dirt. So thick is the scum, that at parts the water is invisible. Not far off its banks are the cholera-sheds of the above-named hospital, and the drainpipes are immediately below the windows. Close by are some marshy fields, in which cows graze. Such is the state of the city which will soon contain royal guests. It seems as if some bad fate urged the city authorities to call down upon their town the horrors of Hamburg during its cholera epidemic. The best that has been done is decidedly the closing by the police of the inns on Sundays and holidays. It had really seemed as if the epidemic had caused increased drunkenness. During the first days, more tipsy people were seen in the streets than ever before."

M. Zola has not escaped the attentions of the French critic whose favourite sport it is to find solecisms in popular authors, like "the hand as cold as that of a serpent" of Ponson du Terrail, or the same writer's "virgin forest in which the hand of man had never set foot." In M. Zola's last work, "Lourdes," he speaks of the alleged miracles at the famous grotto, and he says—"At first it was the deaf and dumb who gained their hearing and their sight." Curiously enough, the passage appeared as long ago as the 18th of April, when the novel was appearing in serial form, but it escaped notice, and the mistake appears in the collected volume just issued. Another mistake committed by M. Zola, although it is by no means serious, is in making an express train dash through Lourdes without stopping. His merciless critic points out that the station of Lourdes has acquired so much importance through the supposed miracles that all the express trains from Bayonne to Toulouse stop there.

Signor Mancinelli, the Covent Garden conductor, who contributed a work, entitled "Isaia," to the Norwich Festival of 1887, has been commissioned to write for the next triennial festival in the same city a secular cantata to a libretto by Dr. Boito on the subject of "Hero and Leander." His fellow-countryman, Signor Randegger, will be conductor of the festival, but "Hero and Leander" will be directed by the composer himself. Signor Mancinelli is also at work on a new symphony.

Dr. G. M. Garrett, organist to the University of Cambridge, has just completed half a century of work as a professional musician, he having entered the choir of New College, Oxford, as a boy of ten in 1844. A testimonial to mark so long a service to music is about to be presented to him by certain residents of Cambridge and members of the University. Dr. Garrett, who was born in 1834, at Winchester, was a son of the Master of the Choristers at Winchester Cathedral, and he was a pupil of Samuel Sebastian Wesley, grand-nephew of the Methodist leader. Forty years ago, he was organist of Madras Cathedral, but he went to Cambridge as organist of St. John's College, in 1857, and there he has since remained. He took his Mus. Bac. degree in 1857, and his Mus. Doc. in 1867. In 1873 he became organist to the University, and five years later received the degree of M.A. propter merita. In 1883 he was appointed University Lecturer in Harmony and Counterpoint, and he is also one of the Cambridge examiners in music. His best compositions are for the services of the church.

M. Deibler is not a man to be envied just now. For a long time past he has been in the receipt almost daily of Anarchist threats, so that he is guarded night and day by detectives. Going down south, to Pau, to effect the execution of Joachim Noray, the young Spaniard who was condemned to death at the Assizes of the Basses-Pyrenees for the murder of a woman, named Bergeron, the executioner presented himself at the Hotel de la Poste. At first he was shown up to a bedroom, but directly he made his name known, the landlord of the hotel ordered him to leave the premises. After some difficulty he succeeded in getting a lodging at a smaller house, called the Hotel de Paris, where the proprietor reaped a golden harvest, it being market day and the market people crowding into the place to see the new-comer. On paying his round of official visits, M. Deibler was followed by mobs wherever he went.

Louis Tabernet, President Carnot's cook, is about to resign his important functions into other hands. The new President brings with him to the Elysee his own chef, Fieuret, one of the masters of contemporary culinary art. Fieuret's salary is said to be one which many a professional man would envy. It is believed that at every Court in Europe the chef is a Frenchman, which, together with the fact that bills of fare of good dinners all the world over are in the French language, may be taken as establishing the claim of the French to be the best cooks in existence. At the Court of Alexander III. of Russia the chef is by tradition and position a gentleman, and has the right of wearing a sword. The present holder of the office is an Alsatian, named Krantz, who fought in the French army in the Franco-German war. His predecessor, M. Beranger, lives in good style at Neuilly, near Paris, on his savings. It is stated that his pay and perquisites while in office amounted to about £7,000 sterling a year, or, half as much again as the salary of the English Prime Minister.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The match between these clubs resulted, yesterday afternoon, in a victory for Poona by forty runs after an exciting struggle. The second day's play abounded in sensational incident, and the interest of the spectators was sustained to the fall of the very last wicket. With 78 runs to their credit on the first day's proceedings, the Visitors returned to the strife with great hopes of a long and productive innings. Cheetham, the Bombay slow bowler, however, rose to the occasion, and trundling with infinite tact disposed of three of the most dangerous batsmen with comparative ease. Clark and Greig accounted for Usborne and Deas, yesterday's heroes, at a small cost, and the partisans of Bombay congratulated themselves that the local eleven had a very good chance of winning the match. The Poona score was only 124 for 9 wickets, which put them exactly 134 on, and if, as was generally expected, the Bombay bowlers could capture the tenth wicket without further loss, our batsmen would not be asked to accomplish a very difficult task, to make the runs in four hours. But the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee. Holbrooke and Fernyhough were then together for the last wicket, and despising all the good advice they had received in the tent as to the necessity of caution, they set to work to hit at everything. The bowlers were tired and the attack was slack. The partners went to work with a will, and soon had the whole field demoralised. Change after change was made in the bowling, but without avail. Slow balls and fast balls were sent to the boundary, and on one memorable occasion dropped outside the ground. The Bombay captain made use of all his talent, but the merry subalterns kept on ruining the analyses of the good bowlers and make the change-bowlers rather sorry they ever took charge of the leather. Seventy-six runs were divided by these batsmen before a separation could be managed. It was the most interesting cricket of the whole match. That the heroes of this remarkable stand had a large share of luck cannot be denied; they certainly made some bad strokes, which the demoralised condition of the fieldsmen prevented them taking full advantage of. But, on the other hand, it must also be admitted that much of their play was excellent cricket; and they deserve credit for correctly gauging the temper of their opponents and hitting them as it were between wind and water.

The Bombay innings also provided its share of sensation. The batsmen on whom the greatest reliance was placed failed miserably, and it looked as if Deas, the Poona fast bowler, was about to sweep everything before him. Macbeth and Clark put a different aspect on the game, and before the Y. M. C. A. captain was placed *hors de combat* he contributed 36 runs to a partnership of 57. He hit hard and scored rapidly. On his retirement the task of preventing the glory of the black and yellow blazer from being dragged in the dust devolved on Macbeth and nobly he performed it. He received absolutely no support from the remaining batsmen, but with great *finesse* he contrived to get most of the bowling and playing as he has never done before. He collared the attack and scored 83 runs, the highest individual innings in the whole match. It was a magnificent performance in spite of two rather difficult chances. By scoring 110 runs for two completed innings Macbeth may fairly claim to be the batting hero of the match. In connection with the second batting display of Bombay, it is noteworthy that three players, Macbeth, Clark, and Greig, were responsible for 134 out of 159 runs made from the bat.

The bowling honours of the match fell to Cheetham who in two days bowled 228 balls and took 11 wickets at an expense of 125 runs, a splendid and consistent performance. The Poona fielding was superior to that of Bombay, which in one particular instance was very loose. Poona won on their merits, and though they did not beat a thoroughly representative eleven of the Bombay Gymkhana, the victory is a highly satisfactory one, considering the strength of the attack they had to face. The wicket on both days behaved itself, but was always inclined to favour the bowlers.

Yesterday's proceedings did not begin till some time after 11-30 a.m., owing to a shower of rain, which, however, was not sufficiently heavy to interfere with the state of the wicket. Wilkins and Hancock, who were together when stumps were drawn on Tuesday, appeared at the wickets to break the bowling of Clark and Cheetham. Hancock was partial to the fast bowler, of whom he made two fours in quick succession. In his eagerness to score, however, he ran out Wilkins who was playing in good form and seemed set for a score. Soon afterwards he lost his own wicket by returning a very soft one to Cheetham, (score, 84-5-17). Wyatt made no stay, but Usborne hit up double figures in a short time. He was not, however, allowed to become dangerous; the Bombay captain, profiting by previous experience, had him watched, and finding Clark could make no impression on his sterling defence sent Greig to dislodge him, which the Lancashire man did with a really good ball. Stockdale had a short life and a merry one; and in one over with three hits scored 12 runs off Cheetham, whom none of the other batsmen could get away. But the slow bowler bowled him in the end. The scoring so far had been fairly consistent but not extraordinary. Holbrooke and Fernyhough, however, completely changed the complexion of the game. The first named was not long in when he dropped a ball from Cheetham over the pavilion boundary scoring the only 6 made in the match. The partners punished Clark and Cheetham, and Greig and Benson, till Smith in despair gave Hatheral and Hancock, the failures of the first day, another trial. But these bowlers were treated even worse, and Cheetham and Clark had again to be brought into requisition. For an hour the two Yorkshire subalterns kept the ball rolling in a most interesting manner and brought the score up to 200 exactly before they cried "Hold, enough!" It was extremely lively cricket, and the spectators were not slow in showing their appreciation.

Cheetham and Clark bowled eighteen overs each, a heavy fag in such sultry weather. Cheetham, though knocked about during the final stand, finished up with the good analysis of 5 wickets for 85 runs. The Bombay fielding was marred by the indifferent figure cut by St. Paul, at long-field.

At twenty minutes to 3 o'clock, the local representatives essayed the heavy task of making 211 runs before 6 o'clock in order to win the match. A slight shower of rain wetted the wicket just enough to make the lightning deliveries of Deas exttemely dangerous. While the wicket continued in this state he clean-bowled Smith, Greig, and Brooks for 28 runs only, eight of which were scored off him. Greig had started with great promise and made 15 runs in a very short time. One fine drive for 5 contests with Holbrooke's hit for 6, the honour of the best stroke of the match. But the ball which took him would have beaten the best bataman in India. Macbeth and Clark went to the rescue on the fall of the fourth wicket, and made the stand of the innings. Macbeth, before he thoroughly warmed to his work, gave Stockdale a very hard chance at square-leg, which was not accepted. After this both batsmen played a fine game, hitting vigorously and maintaining a stubborn defence. Clark's 36 were made in a very short time, and without the semblance of a chance. After he retired Macbeth received no material assistance, but he played like a book and lasted to the end, contributing a fine score of 83 runs to the Bombay total. It was made up of 9 fours, 4 threes, 10 twos, and 15 singles. He was greatly cheered from the European tents. It was a noticeable circumstance that the Parsee crowd showed no appreciation of any good play exhibited by the members of the Bombay Gymkhana, but was very enthusiastic over the doings of the Poona men.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.	
Capt R M Poore, b Cheetham	5		c and b Benson	29
Dr J E Trask, c Hancock, b Cheetham	8		c Hancock, b Cheetham	16
A D Wilkins, c Benson, b Clark	2		run out	13
W J Cates, b Cheetham	3		c Macbeth, b Benson	0
G Hancock, c Smith, b Cheetham	2		c and b Cheetham	17
Dr H J Wyatt, c Clark, b Greig	13		st Macbeth, b Cheetham	2
T M Usborne, not out	59		b Greig	17
H F Fernyhough, c Clark, b Cheetham	0		c and b Cheetham	31
H E Stockdale, b Greig	3		b Cheetham	18
L M R Deas, run out	27		b Clark	0
B Holbrooke, st Macbeth, b Cheetham	4		not out	43
Extras	4		Extras	9
	130			200

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	R.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	R	R	M	W
Clark	55	23	3	1		135	49	12	1
Cheetham	88	49	3	6		140	85	5	5
Greig	49	23	0	2		50	20	3	1
Benson	35	19	0	0		42	30	3	1
Hatheral	30	21	0	0		15	7	0	0
Hancock						25	18	4	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Captain Smith, c Usborne, b Stockdale	11	b Deas	1
Lieut Greig, l-b-w Deas	7	b Deas	15
Mr Cheetham, c Poore, b Stockdale	4	b Cates	9
Mr J Brooks, l-b-w Deas	0	b Deas	7
Mr J B Macbeth, st Usbourne, b Poore	27	b Hancock	83
Mr F Clark, run out	1	c Usborne, b Deas	36
Mr St Paul, c Poore, b Stockdale	15	c and b Stockdale	3
Capt Hatheral, st Usborne, b Poore	0	b Holbrooke	1
Lieut Hancock, c Fernyhough, b Poore	1	b Holbrooke	0
Lieut A P Creagh, not out	23	st Usborne, b Stockdale	4
Capt Benson c Wyatt, b Poore	15	not out	0
Extras	6	Extras	11
	120		170

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	R	R	M	W	2nd Innings.	R	R	M	W
Stockdale	110	59	4	3		100	42	9	2
Deas	55	36	3	2		100	50	7	4
Poore	58	16	4	4		20	23	0	0
Holbrooke	5	3	0	0		30	14	1	2
Hancock						31	24	1	1
Cates						20	11	1	1

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 18.

It is quite legitimate to begin a letter from here just now with the topic of the weather: for it has been and is execrable. It has rained every day since the monsoon broke on the 8th June. Last month over twenty inches were registered, and it is still falling at the same rate. So we are naturally aweary of the wet, and longing for a break and a sight of the sun.

The inclemency of the weather has hindered all out-door sports. The local college eleven put off once their visit to Poona, to play the annual cricket match with the Deccan College, and when they did go, were unfortunately prevented by the rain from playing. However, I hear, they expect the Poona students to pay a return visit here next month, when it is to be hoped the skies will be more propitious.

Though, we have no sports to chronicle now, we look forward to some good sport in December. Ho! all ye sportsmen of the Presidency, who own fleet steeds take note, that the "Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country Races," will be held at Kolhapur (under the Western India Turf Club rules) on the 4th and 6th December. Under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja a good programme has been issued by the following committee of stewards:—Col. W. A. Salmon, Mr. L. P. Walshe, C.I.E., Lieut. W. Merewether, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Captain W. Ross, the Chiefs of Mudhol, Kagal, Ichalkaranji, Vishalgad, and Mhysal, and Bala Saheb Gaekwar. We may congratulate the Kolhapur and S. M. C. Chiefs on thus showing their determination to uphold their fame as good sportsmen, and on their securing a most effieient honorary secretary in Mr. Merewether. It is not too much to say that if it had not been for the presence of this gentleman here the races could not have been organized: and with him in the arduous and responsible post he has undertaken sportsmen may look forward to a very successful race-meeting.

Five races are set down for each day, each of the value of Rs. 1,000; five for Arabs only, and five for Arabs and country-breds together.

The prospectus has been framed with two principal objects; the first—to bring maidens and tried horse, together as much as possible, at W. I. T. C. weights, while at the same time avoiding handicaps, which are such a fruitful source of walks-over and grumbling! The second object aimed at is this. As most of the European professionals will be fulfilling engagements at Calcutta and elsewhere, the weights have been raised 14lbs. in w. for a. and w. for age and class races; and in w. for inches races the top weight has been made 10st. 7lbs. in order to admit of gentlemen riders as much as possible displaying their skill in the pigskin.

It is to be hoped that owners will do their utmost to support the efforts of the stewards who have got up this meeting, and to make it a success in December, and thus secure it as a permanency. Kolhapur is easily accessible by rail—S. M. R. and Kolhapur State Railway.

No expense and trouble are being spared in laying out the old race-course, in fact making a new one of it. Any subscriptions towards this expense from sporting owners would, I feel sure, be accepted with thanks by the honorary secretary. The course is just over a mile in length, with no bad turns, and nearly level all the way, the last half-mile being nearly straight, *i.e.*, just a slight bend for the first hundred yards of it, and then dead straight. If the races are well patronized this year, the course will be made simply perfect next year. As it is, Mr. Merewether is working most energetically at it now, and sporting owners will doubtless be pleased with the result of his efforts. Many people in the Presidency have experienced the pleasure of a visit to Kolhapur, and have not forgotten the hospitable way in which they were entertained at the installation and on other festive occasions.

A note on the prospectus states that as accommodation is very limited, special arrangements will be made. Owners are, therefore, particularly requested to state at the time of making entries, exactly how much accommodation in the way of tents, &c., they will require.

P. & O. ENTERPRISE.

We learn that the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company called for tenders for debenture stock to the amount of £500,000, to be issued at par, the rate of interest to be 3½ per cent. per annum. This amount was subscribed more than three times over within five days of the notice being issued, and the stock is actually quoted at a premium in the London market even before allotment, a wonderful tribute to the credit of the Company, and proving the high position it holds in financial circles at home. It is understood that this money is to be used in the construction of large and powerful vessels for the Company's mail lines, which will enable them to get rid of some of the older steamers. Since the commencement of the present year the P. and O. have built four large cargo boats for their main line between China and Europe, and four other vessels of 7,000 tons cargo capacity, and with excellent accommodation for about 130 passengers, are now in course of construction to be used on the Calcutta-London route.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel A. N. Pearse, Royal Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service.

Surgeon-Captain W. Kelly, Medical Staff, has been granted an extension of leave to the 10th February next.

Lieutenant E. N. Heale, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed to the 1st Bombay Infantry on probation for the Staff Corps.

Surgeon-Lieutenant B. R. Chatterton, from 29th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant V.C. Henderson, 19th Hussars, has been appointed to the Army Service Corps on probation; and Lieutenant W. M. Hall reverts from it to the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

The following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalion.—Quartermaster H. R. Bell, Royal Fusiliers. To 2nd Battalion.—Captains G Downing and R. A. Booth. Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenant H. J. Pack-Beresford, Highland Light Infantry; Quartermaster B. Stannard, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant J. S. M. Harcourt, Dublin Fusiliers, but he remains with the 1st Battalion till next trooping season.

The following are the winners of the Bengal Presidency and Provincial Volunteer medals for the season 1893-94:—Presidency Medal. Volunteer R. C. Adolphus, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, 74 points. Provincial Medals. 1. Bengal—Volunteer W. Dunn, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, 72 points. 2. North West Provinces and Oudh.—Volunteer J. C. Grange, Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps, 73 points. 3. Assam.—Trooper A Rose, Surma Valley Light Horse, 70 points. 4. Punjab.—Volunteer M. Kennedy, (since deceased) 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, 72 points. 5. Central Provinces.—Volunteer J. P. Vasson, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, 68 points.

The directors of the Banca Romano and the other persons tried with them on charges of fraud, have been acquitted. The case had lasted for three months.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton, presiding. There were also present:—Mr. R. H. Vincent, Captain Walshe, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. S. Rebsch, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Committee recorded Government Resolution No. 3027, General Department, dated 13th August, 1894, appointing Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, to act as Municipal Commissioner during Mr. Acworth's absence, on leave, or pending further orders.

THE IMPORT DUTY AND THE MUNICIPAL PRINTING CONTRACT.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, dated 15th instant:—

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to state that I have received an application from the contractor for printing for payment to him of five per cent. import duty leviable on the articles of stationery used in connection with his contract, and that he is entitled to it under Section 10 of the Indian Tariff Act VIII. of 1894. But as it is almost impossible to keep a record in sufficient detail to show what particular ream of paper or what quantity of ink has been used for the printing work of the Municipality, it is proposed to pay him in lieu of the five per cent. duty the same percentage on the work done for the Municipality as that allowed by the Port Trustees to the same contractor, viz., 3½ per cent.

This is a very fair arrangement, and therefore I request the approval of the Standing Committee to it.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the contractor to the Municipal Commissioner:—

To the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your favour No. 7487 of 1894-95, I have the honour to forward herewith for your inspection vouchers of payments made for paper used for Municipal printing contract since March 10, when the import duty was imposed. In every case the five per cent. duty has been paid by the contractor inasmuch as all the paper belonging to merchants in the Customs godowns, although landed some time before, were made to pay duty. It would be almost impossible to keep a record in detail to show that a particular ream of paper used in the ordinary way of business, since March 10, paid duty, but, as a matter of fact, it was done

und over-payments, if any, as per Article 938 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXPENSES INCURRED BY A COMMITTEE.

The Committee discussed letter from the chairman of the committee of the Corporation appointed to report on the question of the disposal of town sweepings, stating that the estimate of the expense of procuring air analysis by an expert, printing, and other charges which may have to be incurred in carrying out the inquiry, is Rs. 3,000. He requested the Standing Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of that amount.

On the motion of Mr. Rebsch, seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra, it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the amount.

The Committee then adjourned.

MUNICIPAL BILL COLLECTORS AND HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with what your correspondent "A. B." states in your issue of the 20th instant anent the recovery of Municipal bills on public holidays. It is really annoying to find oneself disturbed by these bill collectors while engaged in the performance of some religious duties or in the midst of enjoyment on holidays; and now that the matter is brought to his notice there is no doubt that our popular Acting Commissioner will set it right at once and leave no cause for further complaint.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 21. A RATEPAYER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to thank you and your correspondent "A. B." for his letter published in your paper of the 20th instant. Any one acquainted with the habits of the people ought to know that no native would pay any bills on his holidays, and therefore no earthly purpose could be served by keeping the ward offices open for collection work on those days. In any circumstances the authorities ought to explain why the Hindu bill-collectors alone are made to work on their holidays. Is it because there is no Hindu P. M. Mehta to plead their cause? Government and Port Trust bills are not collected on Sundays and public holidays.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 21. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

APPEALS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

SOME weeks ago a correspondent complained that in the North-West Provinces Government appeals to the High Court against acquittals by Sessions Judges were coming to be made with most undesirable frequency. The accepted principle is that Government should not assume its District Judges to have blundered unless there is some plain reason for doing so; in other words, that unless there is reason to suppose the Lower Court has granted a "scandalous and perverse acquittal," Government is not called on to intervene, and does so at that risk of discrediting its own officials. If it be true, therefore, that the number of appeals against acquittals is rapidly increasing in these Provinces, one or other of two alternatives must be true. Either the Sessions Judges are lending themselves more and more to "scandalous and perverse" acquittals, in which case the Government intervention is justified; or they are not, in which case we must conclude that the original convictions of the District Magistrates are becoming perverse to a degree unknown before, and that the right of appeal to the High Court is being used in order to conceal the fact. The correspondent who originally drew attention to the matter, chose the latter alternative; but he was promptly followed by another who chose the former. In either case it would unfortunately be necessary to believe that the administration of justice by the subordinate officers of the Government is less efficient than it used to be. Our correspondents gave no statistics, and hence the discussion was somewhat in the air; but it is not reassuring to find in the "Civil Statements for the North-West Provinces" just issued by the High Court, that "the result of appellate decisions (made by District Judges) is continuously less and less favourable to the decisions of the Lower Courts." Six years ago the percentage of reversals by District Judges was —17 per cent; last year it was 19·3. The Registrar's statement does not tell us whether, when the appeals against those reversals come to the High Court, they have been dismissed more frequently than formerly. In a future statement this information might be supplied with advantage, as without it the public have no means of judging whether the blame for the increasing number of appeals against aquittals lies with the District Judge or the District Magistrate. The former, however, is undoubtedly reversing the latter's decisions much more frequently than of old, and one correspondent, whose letter appeared in the "Pioneer" of July 28, roundly accused some District Judges of "discrediting the District Magistrate and his subordinates by never rejecting an appeal if they can help it." A conflict of this kind is plainly most undesirable from the point of view of the interests of justice and of the public service. It is for the Local Government to inquire and to ascertain how the evil has sprung up: and whether the fault lies with the general system or with individual officers.—*Pioneer.*

A MAD BULLOCK.

IT was certainly a novel experience—a most novel experience. Living as I have done for the last five and twenty years literally amongst bullocks I might say, I had never seen such a remarkable phenomenon. The first intimation I got that a bullock was suffering from hydrophobia was the owner coming to my bungalow as I was smoking my evening pipe and asking for a fowl's egg. The man was a Hindu and under ordinary circumstances would not touch a fowl's egg. "To what end," I asked. A mad dog has bitten my bullock that I bought only a few days ago, and the "mistri" on the engine says only a fowl's egg will cure it. The "mistri" on the engine is looked upon as a man of much superior understanding and knowledge. It was useless saying the egg would only be thrown away. Had the bullock died that night it would have been said it was because I refused the egg, so I gave it him and he went away hopeful. Early next morning my wife asked me which of the horses had been loose during the night and galloping through the garden. I had not heard it, but on inquiring discovered it had been the bullock and not a horse. It ran open-mouthed at anything or anybody in its way. It rushed at its driver who saved himself by thrusting his pugree into its mouth. The attacks seemed to come on in paroxysms. Taking advantage of an opportunity when he was comparatively quiet, I had his forelegs tied and his eyes bandaged —he was frothing at the mouth and his eyes glared like balls of fire. Suddenly the owner arrived with a medicine-man to exorcise the evil spirit. He proceeded to "jhar" the bullock. He had taken his fee of two annas in advance and sat down by the animal brushing its body with a "bael" leaf and mouthing incantations at a great rate. After ten minutes he ordered the body to be washed, and saying the bullock would be quite well by evening, went his way.

A friend and his wife had arrived during the morning on a visit to us, and as we sat out in the evening, just at dusk, a row arose in the factory as if pandemonium was let loose. The bullock again, of course. The ladies were nervous. My friend suggested my destroying the bullock—it might get into my stable and bite valuable horses, or any of my own bullocks. I bethought me of the Anti-Cow-Killing Riots, and a vision of the D. S. P., arriving under telegraphic orders from the Bengal Government to arrest one who showed such little consideration for the religious prejudices of the people, arose before my eyes. Matters, however, were getting desperate. The bullock was raving mad and had taken up a position under a big tree on the high road, and made rushes at everything that passed him—so I, at last, went out and lodged a bullet behind his ear and settled him. Next morning I was walking round my "cenats" and came across ten or twelve men and women quarrelling and gesticulating in most vigorous fashion. Two or three had knives in their hands and blood all over them. Murder at least I thought. No! it was only the "chamars" of the village disputing over the flesh of the hydrophobic bullock which had already been skinned and cut up for consumption. The results of that bullock having been bitten by a mad dog may be far-reaching.—*Pioneer.*

To commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the communal schools at Antwerp, some very interesting fetes, a correspondent says, took place in that city, the other day, in the Place Verte. Two thousand scholars sang a cantata especially composed for the occasion. The national airs of nearly all the European Powers—"God Save the Queen" being among the number—were also rendered in Flemish. It is calculated that quite 40,000 people were present. About 22,000 school children passed before the authorities in the Place de Meir. They were divided in groups of forty-eight, and each group was headed by a teacher. Many of the children marched past in remarkably good style, showing that they had been well drilled. The heat was great, and some of the little ones must have felt it very much. The police arrangements for keeping the vast crowd in order were not of the best.

CALCUTTA AND THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—A rise of three-eighths of a penny in a week has not often to be recorded in exchange, and therefore the week now closing must be considered a very eventful one. An absorption of 80¾ lakhs of Councils in the six days, and that during what is considered an off month, is in itself a matter of wonder to many, while the amount of exporters' bills ready and forward contracted for during the past 48 hours, exclusive of what was done in the earlier days of the week, cannot be short of a quarter of a million sterling. There have been causes at work to strengthen exchange, and the upward move has been accelerated by exporters on this side rushing out to sell their bills, fearing a further rise. Rumours affecting the question have followed in rapid succession and the markets have been excited, and the wonder is that the advance has not been greater. On Friday morning private messages gave news of a rumour in London that it was in contemplation to fix a rate of exchange at which the Government would pay the interest on rupee paper held there, and the sudden rise in the sterling price of Fours lent colour to the report; certainly the rise in paper has been marked, it having gone from £55-17-6 to £57-17-6, or say 3¾ per cent. since the opening of the week. No details as to the scheme are known, and there are numberless side issues to the measure if such is really in contemplation; for instance, will enfacement for London be stopped and so put an end to Government paper as a medium of remittance between the two countries, or will it be stopped only in one direction, and if so in which? To make the measure thoroughly efficient as a lever in exchange there are some who think that there should be a bar to paper being returned to India once it is enfaced for London, but that there should be no prohibition to paper being enfaced and sent home. The *Economist* is of course bound to argue that India would only be increasing her sterling obligations by such a measure, and would not be compensated in any way, but it is only the Lombard Street element that look at the thing in that manner.

The rising exchange is much aided by the dulness of the import trade at the moment, but that factor may have a tendency to disappear if exchange goes any higher. In reference to exports it is also a question if home prices of Indian produce will hold, in the face of a rising exchange and a possible fall in rupee prices. Altogether there is an immense amount of uncertainty as to the course of exchange now, though for the moment it looks buoyant enough. A great blot on the possibility of any further marked rise is in the imports from home of bar silver; Reuter to-day advises £120,000 to Bombay and £10,000 to Calcutta as shipped this week, and with the rise in exchange there is of course a higher quotation from London and New York for the metal. With only 40 lakhs a week of Councils open to tender, the banks must cast around for other means by which to obtain returns, and are therefore thankful for the demand for bars that the Western Presidency continues to show. It is impossible that an amount so small as 40 lakhs can suffice to pay for exporters' bills when sold to the banks on the scale of this week's business in private paper. In connection with the reputed Chinese loan of ten million sterling, it is quite likely that silver is on the eve of a substantial rise; that, apart from the Indian rural demand for the metal, may result in holders here finding that they have a real good thing on hand. Even if a half of the amount is taken in silver, the demand for China is bound to push the price, and it is quite within the range of things that are practical for India as a half-way house to become an exporter to China not only of bars but of coined rupees. In whatever form the metal may go to China it will be mostly metalled into "shoes" when it gets there, and in that form pass into currency. And it is even possible that with huge exports of coined rupees (always provided that the exchange between this country and China admits of such operations) some small solution to the reduudant coinage here and its exhaustion, may yet be found. It is thought by those here who have a special knowledge of China and its resources that the one and a half million is the first issue of the 10 million previously given as the amount of the loan. The credit of China as a borrower is first class, and she has of late years so reduced her National Debt as to make it almost insignificant for a nation of her standing, so it is likely the loan will go well. Though nominally brought out in Berlin it goes without saying that with the plethora of money at home the loan will be principally subscribed to in London.

The news of the conversion of the Calcutta portion of the 1865 loan came as no surprise to the market. People are now satisfied that similar notices must follow at intervals regarding the other portions of 1865 and the remaining loans, and on this account fours of whatever years are one and the same price in the bazaar. The only exception is in the loan of 1854-55, which is looked on as the best brand and therefore commands about a half per cent. more; Saturday afternoon, for instance, the commoner loans are 103-15 while the favoured year is 104-6.

In the money market matters are much where they were last week and rates unchanged. Viewing the total of Councils taken in the week it might be inferred that there is decided scarcity, but such is not the case; it is only, the fear of having to pay more for the rupees by waiting that has led to the scramble. At the same time money here is far from really abundant, though it can generally be had by the mere asking. In the bazaar, too, there is not great supply of ready money. Discounts range from 4 to 4½ per cent. 51 days' shroff is 8 annas discount, Government paper advances are bank rate, and share loans run from 5 to 6 per cent.

A PROPHET WITHOUT HONOUR.

IN February last we published under the above heading a brief account of the hardships and difficulties experienced by Mr. Albert Wale, a retired Telegraph Master, in securing a "fair field and no favour" for his "Block system for use in Indian Railways," an invention for which he secured the patent rights so far back as in 1887. In March, 1892, Mr. Wale sought permission from the Government of India to publish, as an addendum to a pamphlet, the Government Electrician's Report on his invention, to enable him to prove that the adverse opinion therein expressed was based on misapprehension, and was contrary to that expressed by Colonel Mallock, an expert who was entirely in favour of Mr. Wale's invention. The Government of India declined to give Mr. Wale the permission he sought and subsequently declined to re-consider the matter, so the only alternative left has been to memorialise the Secretary of State, which has been done. The following is the text of the memorial:—

"Your humble servant, the undersigned, begs to approach you with sentiments of deep respect, feeling fully assured that his two memorials submitted to the Governor-General of India in Council, upon the subject of his Patent No. 158 of 1887, and the unfavourable replies given to them (copies attached) will receive your kind consideration, and a speedy reply be forwarded to him through the Government of India. II. The memorials in themselves fully explain the injustice he has been subjected to, by Mr. Brooke, the Director General of Telegraphs, and he need hardly reiterate them here, since they will unnecessarily engage your Lordship's valuable time. III. There are, however, two points worthy of being specially referred to, upon which the whole in justice complained of hinges, *i. e.*, in the first place Colonel Mallock in his official capacity of Director General of Telegraphs, requested the undersigned to forward his Block Instruments for examination, with a promise of recommending their adoption on State Railways, which Mr. Brooke, his successor has failed to carry out, thereby depriving the Director General of Railways in India of the benefit of a valuable invention, and a Government servant of personal merit and recognition in the shape of a bonus or promotion. In the second place Mr. Brooke, without assigning any just cause, prohibited the printing of the controversial report as an addendum to the pamphlet on the invention, for the benefit of the Patent. IV. In conclusion your humble servant claims the prerogative right invested in your Lordship of deciding such matters, affecting Her Majesty's Government servants, and that your Lordship's influence will be brought to bear upon the Indian Government for his benefit, for which act of kindness he shall as in duty bound ever pray."

(Signed) ALBERT WALE,
Retired Telegraph Master, and Holder of Patent No. 158 of 1887.
Dated 18th July, 1894.—*Madras Mail.*

ORDINARY readers must occasionally be puzzled by the now frequent addition of the words "Dark Room" to the advertisements of hotels and boarding-houses. So numerous are the photographers, amateur and otherwise, who now travel about the country provided with kodak and camera that the provision of a dark room for the purposes of their pastime, or profession, as the case may be, has become a feature with many hotels. It is sometimes only a shed or outhouse, rendered absolutely light proof, and provided with a red light for the use of the photographer, and a little water with a cistern for containing it. Some hotel-keepers have at hand for these customers some of the stock chemicals they require, the general use of the dry plate rendering such dangerous poisons as are scheduled under the Sale of Drugs Act unnecessary for the production of the photographs.

INDIA'S TROUBLE: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

IN view of the discussion of the Indian Budget in the House of Commons, Government have issued several papers illustrative of the main points on which the debate will turn. There were two Blue-Books, containing (1) a copy of the report of discussions in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India concerning the Indian Tariff Bill of 1894, (2) a copy of the dissents recorded by members of the Council of India relating to the same subject, and (3) a copy of the East India Financial Statement for 1894-95, and of the proceedings thereon in the Legislative Council of India. Recently also there appeared the annual Blue-book on the material and moral progress of India, as well as a return on the net income and expenditure of British India, under certain specified heads, for the ten years from 1883-84 to 1892-93. By way of commentary on these official publications, the *Daily Chronicle* published the following remarks and strongly recommended a close study of the "Note on Mr. Westland's Budget," which has been published by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress. :—

In commenting on the discussion in the House of Lords upon the extension of the Indian import duties to cotton goods, we outlined the awkward position of the financial affairs of India. The estimated deficit on the Budget for 1894-95 was Rx. 3,500,000—say, £3,500,000 sterling—as stated by Mr. Westland, the Finance Minister, on the introduction of the Budget on March 1. This ugly total has been reduced to Rx. 301,900 by these four expedients:—(1) The temporary suspension of a portion of the famine grant, which supplied Rx. 1,076,000; (2) contributions from provincial Governments, amounting to Rx. 405,000; (3) the imposition of import duties estimated to yield Rx. 1,140 000 net, and (4) "stringent economy in expenditure," which means for the most part reductions "effected chiefly under Buildings and Roads, both Military and Civil." These expedients are obviously obnoxious, and Mr. Westland admitted that "our present position is unfortunately such that we cannot with any certainty claim finality for our present fiscal measures."

MR. WESTLAND'S "ONE CAUSE ONLY."

In moving for leave to introduce the Tariff Bill, Mr. Westland presented a concise analysis of the revenue and expenditure of the preceding sixteen years, with a view to satisfy the Council "that it is not from any cause avoidable by our own efforts, or by reason of any laxity either in developing revenue or in controlling expenditure, that we come before them to-day to ask for increased powers of taxation." Why, then, is the revenue falling seriously short of the expenditure? "There is," said Mr. Westland, "one cause and one cause only. It is that the fall in the value of the rupee has of late been increasing the burden of our sterling payments in a ratio which far outstrips any possible increase to be hoped for in our revenues." "Exchange, and exchange only," he added, "is the burden of my song." Is this diagnosis correct? If it be, the patient is in a very perilous condition.

INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION.

The views of Mr. Westland were at once combatted in India. On March 12, for example, a memorial was drawn up by the Bombay Presidency Association, and addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, directly challenging the Finance Minister's conclusions. The association, of course, acknowledged the disturbing influence of the prostrate rupee, but it maintained that exchange is not only not the sole cause, but not even the principal cause, of the financial embarrassments. The true causes, according to the association are mainly four:—(1) "The appalling growth of military expenditure in all its ramifications during the past eight years, in the increased charges on Army services, arms and ammunitions, stores, military roads, special defences, and strategic railways;" (2) the large growth of the charges on account of civil salaries and establishments; (3) the grievous burden of Upper Burma; and (4) the unjust compensation allowance to the Services. The difference of attitude is profoundly marked. Some comments of this memorial will be found in a speech of Mr. Westland's on the discussion of the financial statement in the Legislative Council on March 27.

NATIONAL CONGRESS VIEWS.

The British Committee of the Indian National Congress, on a full investigation of the available facts, reach a conclusion substantially identical with the views of the Bombay Presidency Association. They examine the figures of the last ten years—a period of prosperity on the whole, during which the resources of India have not been specially strained by wars or by famine. At the same time, the cost of exchange had at the beginning of the period become serious enough to induce early radical changes in the form of the accounts to the present system. Exact comparisons are therefore possible over a sufficiently extended period of fairly normal conditions, starting from a state of financial equilibrium under Lord Ripon and Major Baring (now Lord Cromer).

EXCHANGE IS NOT THE SOLE CAUSE.

The committee apply two separate tests. One is a comparison of the accounts of to-day with those of ten years ago, taking as the starting-point or "standard of comparison" not a single year's chance figures, but the averages shown in the closed accounts for the three years 1882-83 to 1884-85. The other test is a comparison between aggregate increases during those ten years in important items of account over the fixed "standard of comparison" just defined. This second test has been adopted "to correct the possibility of fortuitous results, and to check, as it were, deductions which might be shown to be arbitrary." Has the cost of exchange, then, on this view of the figures, actually outstripped the increase of revenue? The net revenue at the end of the decade (under the eleven principal heads of land, opium, salt, stamps, excise, provincial rates, customs, assessed taxes, forest, registration, and tributes from native States), the committee find, exceeds the net revenue at the beginning of the decade by Rx. 8,422,942. The increased cost of exchange, however, is only Rx. 5,906,853. The excess of increase of revenue over enhanced cost of exchange is thus made out to be Rx. 2,516,089. This is the increment accruing in a single year. But the truest test as to whether exchange has "of late" outstripped the increase in the revenues is necessarily a comparison extending over a series of of years. The committee find that during the decade 1883-84 to 1892-93 the aggregate increase of the gross revenue under the eleven principal heads exceeds the aggregate increase of exchange (revenue and exchange in each year being compared with their respective "standards") by Rx.20,812,381. "In other words, the average increase of revenue in each of the ten years 1883-84 to 1892-93 over the average for 1882-83 to 1884-85 was sufficient to meet the average additions to exchange, and to provide Rx.2,000,000 a year for increased expenditure." If the comparison be made between the aggregate increase of net revenue and the aggregate true increase of the cost of exchange, the excess increase in favour of revenue comes out at Rx. 18,5?2,268, the difference between Rx.40,037,298 and Rx.21,535,030. So far, then, is the cost of exchange from having outstripped the increase of revenues, that during these ten years the increase in the revenues has been nearly enough to pay the increased loss by exchange twice over. Exchange, therefore, is not the sole cause of the financial embarrassment.

IS EXCHANGE EVEN THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE?

It is not. The committee exhibit two instructive tables: one giving the average net expenditure of the Government of India, distinguishing the cost of exchange, as shown in the accounts of the three years, 1882-3 to 1884-5, compared with the average shown in the financial statement for 1894-95 (average of the amounts under Accounts 1892-93, Revised Estimate 1893-94, and Budget Estimate 1894-95); the other table, giving the increases and decreases in the net expenditure, as shown in the first table, classified as (a) Civil and Military and (b) Other Expenditure, and giving also the operation of exchange under each item. From these tables it appears that there is a most marked contrast between the two classes (a) and (b). The total increase of expenditure on the military and civil services is Rx. 12,177,132, or Rx. 8,854,346 apart from exchange. In the Other Expenditure, however—interest, post-office, famine relief, railways and railway construction, irrigation, Egyptian war, provincial balances, &c.—there has been a substantial decrease to the extent of Rs. 873,602 in excess of the corresponding increase of exchange (Rx. 3,771,234). Of the total increase of exchange, Rx. 7,094,000—a total still less than the increase in the military and civil services apart from exchange—more than half, or Rx. 3,771,234, being the increase of exchange not due to increase of military and civil expenditure, is "more than covered by decreased expenditure under cognate headings, without using one rupee of the increase in the revenue." This seems to the committee to show that the low exchange is

NOT EVEN A NECESSARY CAUSE

of financial embarrassment." Of the remaining Rx. 3,322,786 of increased exchange, some Rx. 500,000 appear to be due to an increase of about £750,000 in the home charges on account of civil and military expenditure. This means that "out of the total increase of more than Rx.12,000,000 in the military and civil charges, less than Rx.3,000,000"—that is to say, less than one-fourth —"is due to the depreciation of the rupee, and over Rx.9,000,000"—that is to say, over three-fourths—"to increased expenditure on the military and civil services.'

The true cause of embarrassment, then, would seem to be the increase of

MILITARY AND CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

Putting the above points in another shape, this increase, "with less than half the total increased burden of exchange, has swallowed up a former surplus of Rx.722,622, absorbed the total increase in the revenues of Rx.9,604,871, consumed an improvement under other heads of expenditure of Rx. 873,602, and in addition brought about a deficit of Rx.976,037." The same general result appears from the test of a comparison of aggregate increases during the last decade, on the same principle as before. This shows that the increase of military and civil charges (Rx.53,427,258, including exchange thereon) exceeds the increase of the revenues (Rx.45,804,?47) by Rx.7,622,611; that, exclusive of exchange, it exceeds the total cost of exchange (Rx.24,992,266) by Rx.17,552,260: and it stands to the increased cost of exchange on it in the ratio of four to one (Rx.42,544,526 to Rx.10,832,732). "It will thus be seen," says the committee, "that it is the ever-growing expenditure upon the military and civil services which has defeated all hopes of financial equilibrium." But according to the argument of Lieutenant General Brackenbury, the military member of the Legislative Council, a reduction of the military expenditure is practically impossible; and, according to the views of the Council, the civil expenditure is in very much the same predicament.

MR. WESTLAND'S CORRECTION.

"As regards military expenditure," said Mr. Westland, in the discussion of the financial statement for 1894-95 in the Council on March 27, "I think there is some misapprehension of the argument I used on March 1. The increase of military expenditure I admitted; but I pointed out that it had its origin before 1888. My argument was that, that increase had been met by the fiscal steps we had recourse to in 1888, and that the new necessities that arose since 1888 were due to exchange and exchange alone." To this the Committee reply: "It is only necessary to point out that taking the accounts for 1887-88, and comparing net military expenditure there shown with the average in the Budget for 1894-95—in both cases eliminating the cost of exchange—there was an addition of Rx.1, 626,761 to the military charges." The figures are Rx. 19,404,907 and Rx. 21,031,668. It may be added here that Upper Burma, which was hailed as a paying acquisition, cost Rx.1,276,075 annually on the average of the past eight years, and Rx. 12,45,200 on the average of the last five years. The improvement is vexatiously slow, and the figures show an ominous coincidence with the net increase of military expenditure since 1888.

M. ZOLA'S NEW BOOK.

M. ZOLA'S long-talked-of work "Lourdes" has at length appeared in book form. It forms a single volume of nearly 600 pages, and it incidentally has a bearing on a pending controversy in England, as it is sold, in all the charm of its novelty, and the copiousness of its text, at about three shillings. It will excite the greatest curiosity and interest, although that interest will not always be of a favourable kind. M. Zola must expect to be as much blamed by some for this curious materialistic study of the pilgrimages as he will be praised by others. He has himself tried to approach the subject from the impartial stand-point of a mere describer of scenes and events. There is, in a sense, very little of his own in the book—very little in the way of reflection. He has taken for his theme the annual National Pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, and has followed the fortunes of one party of pilgrims, in one of the fourteen trains that converge from all parts of France, in the one day, on the quaint little town in the Pyrenees. His endeavour, evidently, is to tell us exactly what may be seen by a person who accompanies the pilgrimage without any belief in its miracles, either for or against. But as no man who uses his eyes can help having a point of view, M. Zola necessarily has one of his own. It is that of the pure rationalist, who has to accept certain extraordinary manifestations of curative power in the waters, and, at the same time, to account for them on purely scientific grounds. The book is mainly narrative and descriptive, though many of its narrative parts take the form of dialogue. It has a thread of plot no stronger than that which ran like a fine line through the book on Sedan. In this instance

THE HERO,

if there is such a person, is a priest named Pierre, who accompanies a young girl named Marie from Paris to Lourdes on her pilgrimage of Faith. Pierre and Marie are brought up together as children, and the boy has learned to love his companion without, perhaps, being exactly able to define the state of his own feelings. Suddenly he learns with consternation that she has been struck down with an incurable malady which will for ever preclude all idea of marriage. He then prepares to enter the Church, but almost at the moment of his ordination, he is prostrated with terrible doubts of the truths he has to teach. It is too late, and he takes his vows. Marie has divined his trouble, and in the hope of recovering his lost faith, she tries to recover her own health. She believes that, if he can come with her to Lourdes, and see her cured by an act of miraculous grace, her body and his soul will be made whole at the same time. M. Zola has kept his promise to the little girl who is said to have approached him on the day on which he attended the pilgrimage, and to have implored him not to write anything against the Virgin. He has written nothing against her, but he has written nothing for her. The pilgrim's train, on which our attention is more especially concentrated, is the one that leaves Paris on the long journey of a day and a night. It is like an ambulatory hospital. M. Zola gives a picture, quite in his peculiar manner, of the five hundred passengers, many in the last stage of distress from the most frightful and incurable maladies, who sit, lie, or crouch in the carriages, with the priests and the Sisters, and sometimes with the doctors in attendance. Here is one dreadful case of a rich woman, whose bones are in a state of fluidity, and whose very skeleton is slowly wasting away. The contract between her appearance, and the luxury of her surroundings, as she lies there enveloped in laces, is effective in the extreme by the shock of horror which it gives to the nerves. Among the travellers is a child who has been cured in a previous pilgrimage, and who, at the instigation of her priestly conductors, repeats the story of her cure like a lesson learned by heart, "pour encourager les autres." Her narrative is perfect, even down to the "mot" of sceptical doctor who had charge of the case. "I do not know whether the Lord or the Devil has cured her, but cured she is." When the child has ended her story the Sisters take up the tale of other

MIRACULOUS EVENTS

of the deaf who were made to hear, the blind to see, of the consumptive patients who were brought back from the very gates of death, of the soldier on the battlefield, who found that the bullet which which was going straight to his heart had been stopped by an image of our Lady of Lourdes. From time to time, the priests lead the unfortuate creatures in pious songs and prayers and holy ejaculations, and amidst the singing we hear the groans of those whose suffering is too acute for self-control. The train rolls on through all the weary hours of the day and night, and at one stage of its journey its occupants find that they are travelling with a corpse. One poor friendless pilgrim has died in his corner, and they have to carry him with them till they reach Lourdes. The scene on the platform of the station, as they leave the train in all the hurry of hope, the confusion of their numbers, and the fatigue of their long journey, is vividly described. We are taken into a great hospital which is hired by the clergy for the occasion, and which is a sort of priestly hotel. The arrangements are anything but perfect, mainly because ordinary curative agencies are not considered necessary in view of the approaching miracle. Then comes a dreadful procession towards the grotto. The pilgrim band, in their litters, on their crutches, or on the limbs that will barely support them, move in all the enthusiasm of hope and faith towards the miraculous shrine. It is a shocking sight, a long "queue des abominations." There is no order. It is a pell-mell of every evil, the outpouring of a perfect hell-heap of monstrous maladies. Here is a leper, there another human being covered with lichens, like a tree which had rotted in the shade. The architectural splendours of the place offer some relief to these horrors. As they approach the rocks on which the shrine is built they see the Church of the Rosary, half cut out of the stone, with a huge esplanade that leads to it by slow and gradual approaches which end in the crypt. The grotto is dazzling, with its thousands of candles burning day and night, and forming, in the distance, colossal rays of starlight round the statue of the Virgin. Marie hesitates to enter the water, the first day. She is not pure enough in thought for that

SUPREME ABLUTION.

She wishes to pray for a whole morning with all her force, with all her soul, before essaying the miracle. When she re-appears, her face is pale, and she wears a look of anguish. She has made her first essay, and she is not cured. But she remains steadily gazing on the marble statue of the Virgin amid the lights of the grotto. She prays again and again, and for long hours with the same result, and then at last, for a moment, she gives herself up to despair. "No. No. The Virgin is wicked; she is unjust. I was so sure she would hear me to-day, and I prayed so hard. No. I shall never be cured. Saturday has passed, and I was convinced that she would cure me on a Saturday." But, later on, her courage returns. "Oh, my friend," she says, pressing the hand of Pierre, "she will cure me. She has told me so." Other personalities of the story figure in interludes, more or less ghastly. The priests suggest that an attempt should be made to test the virtues of the pool by dipping in it the man who died in the train. The corpse is accordingly brought out, and solemnly immersed before the assembled thousands. But nothing comes of it. "My dear brothers, my dear sisters," says the Father, "God has not willed to return him to us. No doubt, in his infinite goodness, he has kept him among his Elect." The water in which the poor creatures bathe is in a disgusting state. It is changed only twice a day, and soon it has the appearance of one vast hospital bath, "a veritable culture of poisonous germs, the essence of the most dangerous contagions. The miracle is that anybody comes alive out of this human mud." The action of the story occupies five days, and each section is filled with scenes like these. In one of them we have a

TERRIBLE NIGHT SCENE

in the dormitories, in which the afflicted creatures lie racked on their beds of pain waiting for the morrow. In another, we see them devouring their meals, on the principle of first come first served, like famished soldiers on the march. The selfishness of the people who live by the miracles is in striking contrast to the devotion of those who hope to benefit by them. The shop-keeping element is strong, and the brisk sale of pious relics and of everything belonging to the furniture of faith does not tend to edification. One maker, who declares that he is a good Catholic, breaks out into violent objurgations against the priests for "keeping an hotel." In another place, we see the huge storehouse of candles for the shrine—a candler's shop on the scale of Brobdingnag. Here are thousands and hundreds of thousands of candles, of all sorts and sizes, the cheap ones that burn for an hour or two, the huge ones that will burn for weeks. Gay tourists pour into the place, moved by mere curiosity, from all the neighbouring towns. The priests from all parts of France who have accompanied their flocks, wander about the streets in every variety of aspect, and of ecclesiastical style. Some of them are well fed and well clothed, and have an air of social rank; others timid, ill-dressed, and terrified by the pell-mell into which they have fallen. Some pore over the documents which attest the state of the sick before they were brought to the grotto; others over the letters which are thrown by hundreds every day through the bars of the shrine. These contain requests, or thanks, in every kind of orthography, demands for the salvation of a brother, for the victory in a lawsuit, for the safety of a lover, for the success of a marriage. In one part are thousands of votive offerings, hearts in gold and in silver, glistening on the walls like the stars of the firmament, and hard by, of course, there are the abandoned crutches which attest miraculous cures. Elsewhere, again, are innumerable marble inscriptions engraved in gold, some of them invoking the protection of the Lady of the Shrine for particular trades, one addressed to "Immaculate Mary, by a father of a family, for health restored, lawsuit gained, advancement won." Then come the night processions in which the candles carried by the pilgrims form serpentine lines of dazzling splendour as they wind to and fro. In one procession there are seventy thousand persons each carrying a taper enveloped in white paper, bearing in blue the image of our Lady of Lourdes. Thousands of voices are raised in hymns and in prayers; or again at the bidding of the attendant Fathers, the whole mighty crowd is hushed silent in meditation. The

PERSONAL EPISODES

are innumerable. One of the suffering patients is dying of consumption, and, at her first approach to the shrine, she weeps bitterly because her friends hesitate to dip her in the cold water. But her prayers prevail, and she is dipped, and soon she rushes in among a circle of friends, with a cry of joy, "I am cured! I am cured!" The doctors, who are there in almost as great numbers as the priests, some of them believers, others sceptics, others who have come merely to inquire, examine her, and detect no remaining sign of her malady. The poor creature becomes at last almost troublesome with her delirious joy. To all who approach her she utters her cry, until at last the dread symptoms re-appear, and everybody but herself sees that the cure is no cure at all. Then, we have the poor mother who has toiled day and night to save enough to bring her child to the waters, and who only learns that they have no saving grace for her, by finding the infant dead in her arms. "It is not true," she cries in the blasphemy of her despair, "the Holy Virgin has mocked me. Never should I have gone to Lourdes if I had not heard her voice in the church." In contrast to these devoted figures we have the sham miracle-man who has found it to his interest to be cured over and over again, and make use of the same complaint. Sometimes he has made himself up for paralysis, sometimes for a tumour, but always he has reaped a handsome reward in the alms of the faithful. Marie, however, vindicates completely the reputation of the shrine. There comes one supreme moment when she learns that her prayers have been heard, and when she rises, for the first time for many years, from the couch on which she has been stretched a helpless invalid. She is

ABLE TO WALK

and the cure is maintained. Everyone rejoices but Pierre. It is a crushing blow to him. He has entered the priesthood for ever, and Marie is restored, perhaps to be the bride of another. The girl divines the cause of his anguish, and the scenes between them are very touching. But, at the last, she whispers in his ear that she will live as he has found her and known her, for his sake, and that her life shall be devoted to the Virgin to whom she owes it. This is practically the end of this extraordinary book. The philosophy of it, in so far as there is a philosophy, is given in many reflections of the characters, and in some few of the author. There is no conscious deceit, one of the personages is made to say, there is only a state of nervous exaltation on the part of the sufferers in which much is possible. Pierre returns to his cell as sceptical as when he set out, only he is no longer sceptical as to the sincerity of his brethren who believe in the miracles. Humanity, he thinks, may be still in a dream, but it must not receive the shock of a too rude awakening. Centuries must pass before society will be wise enough to live honestly without the moral policy of a religion of a kind, without the consolation of a superhuman equality and justice. Then, perhaps, the new religion may come. "Ah! sad men, poor, sick humanity! famished for illusions, who in the lassitude of this century, near its end . . . . believe it is abandoned by the doctors of the soul and of the body, and in great danger of succumbing to incurable evil, and so goes backward, and demands the miracle of its cure at the mystical Lourdes of a past which is for ever dead."

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th August, 1894, on 1,574·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,18,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,42,000
Or per mile of Railway	70	191	3	264
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	5,92,819	10,68,795	20,379	16,81,993
Total for 6 weeks	7,10,819	13,88,795	24,379	21,23,993
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,19,390	1,83,336	16,038	3,19,264
Per mile of Ry do.	71	119	10	191
Total to corresponding date do.	7,37,532	10,20,474	37,797	17,95,803

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,22,736
Do. to date ..... " 3,28,190

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th August, 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	.....	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	.....	29
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	2,248	573	41	2,862
Total for 6 weeks	2,548	773	41	3,362
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 14th August 1894:—

	£.
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 11th Aug. 1894.	3,708,100
Balance to be remitted from

WRITERS AND READERS.

HENRIK IBSEN, writing to a friend in London on the 28th of last month, says:—My new play is progressing rapidly. I work at it every day. It may probably be expected about Christmas time.

Sir Charles Gaven Duffy's authobiography, 'My Life in Two Hemispheres,' has been secured for the English market by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. It need hardly be expected, however, for a twelvemonth.

Mr. Edward Arnold will publish the biography of the late Sir John Alexander Macdonald, the Canadian statesman, in the autumn. Mr. Joseph Pope, who holds a leading position at the Canadian Bar, and was for many years the private secretary and intimate friend of Sir John, is the biographer. It was in accordance with her husband's desire that Lady Macdonald asked Mr. Pope to undertake the Life, and the complete information for it has been put at his disposal. Lady Macdonald will contribute an introduction.

Another work of great interest which Mr. Arnold promises us, is the Memoir of Maria Edgeworth, by her step-mother, Mrs. Edgeworth, with selections from her letters. It was printed privately in 1867, and now, by the permission of the Edgeworth family, will be given to the public. The letters of Miss Edgeworth form the greater part of the work, and many of them are understood to be of the first historical value. The two volumes have been edited by Mr. Augustus Hare, the well-known author of Memorials of a Quiet Life, and he has prepared a preface to them.

Mr. Hall Caine's new novel, 'The Manxman,' following 'The Bondman,' The 'Scapegoat' and 'The Deemster' is published. It is a very long story, and Mr. Hall Caine, we learn, was led to publish it in one volume rather than in three by the recent action of the libraries and the discussion which has followed. It is, therefore, of the nature of an experiment. The hero of the story is Philip Christian, Deemster, the son of the disinherited, and its conclusion is the height of his humiliation and the height of his conquest, and the climax of his shame and glory.

To prevent any possible misunderstanding, we may state that Mr. Le Gallienne's article in the current 'Nineteenth Century,' called 'Death and Two Friends,' was suggested by the death of the wife of a friend of the writer, and was written and put into type several months ago—a long time, therefore, before Mrs. Le Gallienne's fatal illness.

Dean Hole is undertaking a lecturing tour in America, in aid of the restoration of Rochester Cathedral. After that he is to give us another volume of memories—'More Memories' the title will be. He describes the new volume as thoughts upon England spoken in America, by which is meant that the materials he has collected for the lectures will find a final form in it. Like 'The Memories of Dean Holet' 'More Memories' will have much to say in a pungent, witty way on many subjects—art, sport, horticulture, and matters ecciesiastical.

On an early date, a work by Dr. Nitti, the Italian economist, entitled 'Catholic Socialism,' will appear in the Social Science Series. It may be described as setting forth what a Roman Catholic may do in the present day towards dealing with social questions. It will have an introduction by Mr. D. G. Ritchie, of Oxford, the well-known writer on sociology. A subsequent volume in this series will be 'Progress and Prospects,' by Professor Ingram, of Trinity College, Dublin. A third notable issue will be 'Social Studies,' by Professor Mavor, of Edinburgh.

Messrs. Henry and Co. will issue during the month "Disillusion," a novel in three volumes, by Miss Dorothy Leighton, author of "As a Man is Able;" and Mr. Barry Pain's new book 'The Kindness of the Celestial.' The same firm have in preparation a work entitled 'With Wilson in Matabeleland.' The author, Capt. C. A. W. Donovan, of the Army Service Corps, was in South Africa shooting big game when the war broke out. He then joined the staff of Major Wilson. The book, which is fully illustrated from photographs, is divided into two parts, treating of sport in Zambesia and of the expedition against Lobengula. Messrs. Henry and Co. will also issue John Oliver Hobbes's new novel. It is entitled 'The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham,' and is considerably longer than any of the previous works of this author. It will be published in one volume at 6s.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein are to publish a wor by Mr. Belfort Bax on "The Social Side of the Reformation.' The first volume will be entitled 'German Society at the Close of the Middle Ages;' the second, 'The Peasants War;' and the third, 'The Rise and Fall of the Anabaptists.' It is an attempt to show the inner workings of social democratic progress from the times of the Reformation onward. The first volume will be ready this month. Mr Belfort Bax recently collaborated with Mr. William Morris on a history of Socialism.

The outbrek of hostilities between Japan and China should bring Mr. Stanley Lane Poole's recently published biography of Sir Harry Parkes into renewed prominence. The biography is published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. The second volume contains an interesting account of Corea and of Sir Harry Parkes's mission to the capital Seoul, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty. The Chapter throws much light upon the present relations between Japan, China, and Corea. The late capture of the Corean King by the Japanese is but a repetition of what happened ten years ago, twelve months after the date of Sir Harry Parkes's visit. What is going on now is, according to the testimony of this work, but the natural result of an aggressive Japanese policy which has been steadily pursued since 1876. It is narrated, in this chapter, that the idea of war with Corea had always been popular in the south and west of Japan since the sixteenth century. A refusal to undertake an expedition against the Peninsula was one of the main grievances alleged against the Shogunate, which perished in the great Japanese revolution. In 1873-4-5-6, efforts were made by the militant party in Japan to obtain a commanding influence in Corea. Some strange tricks were employed to inflame Japanese opinion. On one occasion forged documents were published in which the Japanese Government was shown to have been insulted by the Court of Seoul. They were disavowed by the Japanese Ministry. On another occasion a native newspaper was impudent enough to allege that the British Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, had advised the Japanese to make war upon the Coreans. That was at the end of 1875.

In 1876 a Japanese steamer being detected in the act of taking soundings at the mouth of the river leading to Seoul was fired upon by the Coreans, 'just as,' to quote the biography, 'almost up to the fifties, foreign ships acting in a similar way on the Japanese coast were fired upon from Japanese batteries.' The Japanese ship returned the Corean fire, 'and next day a company of men and officers landed, slaughtered several dozens of Coreans and destroyed the fort.' All which shows that the Japanese were the aggressors, and that, as we have already said, the present outbreak has been twenty years in preparation. The biography continues: The Japanese Government on hearing of these proceedings determined to take stronger measures, and to do unto Corea exactly what Japanese writers have constantly reproached the Western Powers for doing (as they allege) unto Japan—namely, force a treaty of friendship and commerce upon the little peninsular kingdom.

The Japanese sent an expedition to Corea. They took 'no notice' of the 'Chinese suzerainty' over the peninsula, and they arranged with Corea a treaty identical in essentials with that which Japan herself had made in 1858 with the Western Powers. The masterful manner in which the Japanese extorted this treaty from the Coreans, without regard to China or any other Power, is given in considerable detail in the special chapter already named. Sir Harry Parkes thus describes Seoul and its people:—"Seoul is prettily situated on five hills within the city, and with plenty of good walks if I had only time to take them. People civil, but of weird appearance—the men like old Welshwomen with their big black hats and long white dresses—the women in fantastic but not uncomely dress, something like petticoats and mantillas, and always wearing bright colours, mauve, light green, or blue or white. I like the people. The main streets are much cleaner than those of Pekin, though the back streets are very poor slums. Houses or huts are very poor."

The Japanese appear to have been partly responsible for the murderous insurrection which broke out in Seoul in 1884 when, as already said, the King was made prisoner. The Japanese residents were maltreated when the insurrection was over, and, but for the skill and good sense' of the Japanese special envoy, war might have broken out between the two countries. Japan "consented—tacitly at least—to the restoration of Chinese suzerainty." In 1885, the Japanese party of action boasted that they could despatch 50,000 men against China in thirty days. Sir Harry Parkes then said that Japan "had better be warned not to rashly engage in war with China."

It is interesting, a Berlin correspondent says, to note that three clubs of the University of Leipzig have determined to give up meeting in the mornings for the purpose of drinking beer. This resolution is very favourably commented upon, seeing that the reason for letting this ancient academical custom drop is that it interferes with the work of the students.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

NOTICES.

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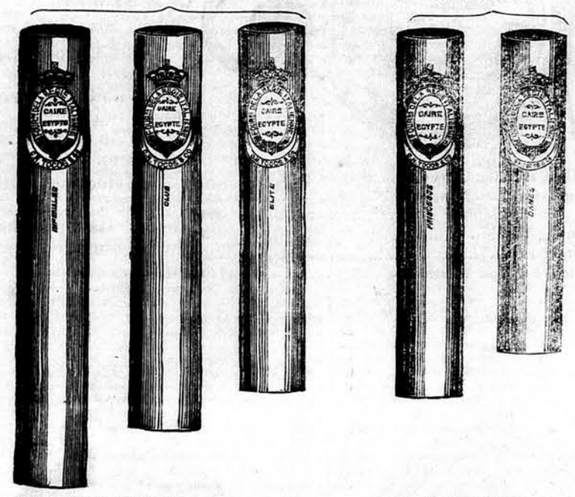

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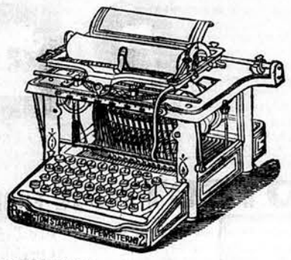

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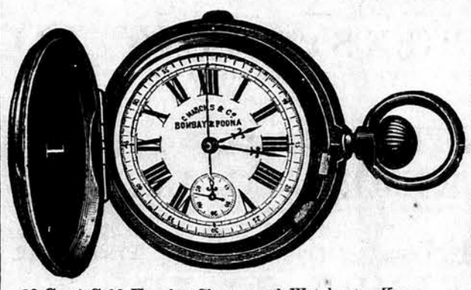

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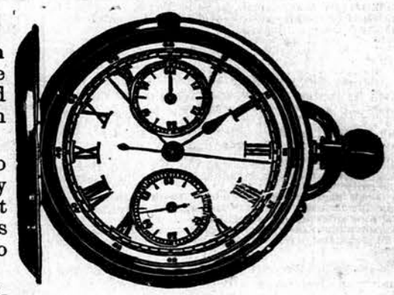
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



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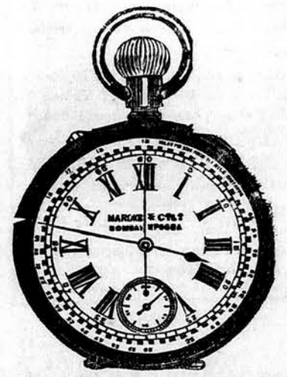

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"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
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"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
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